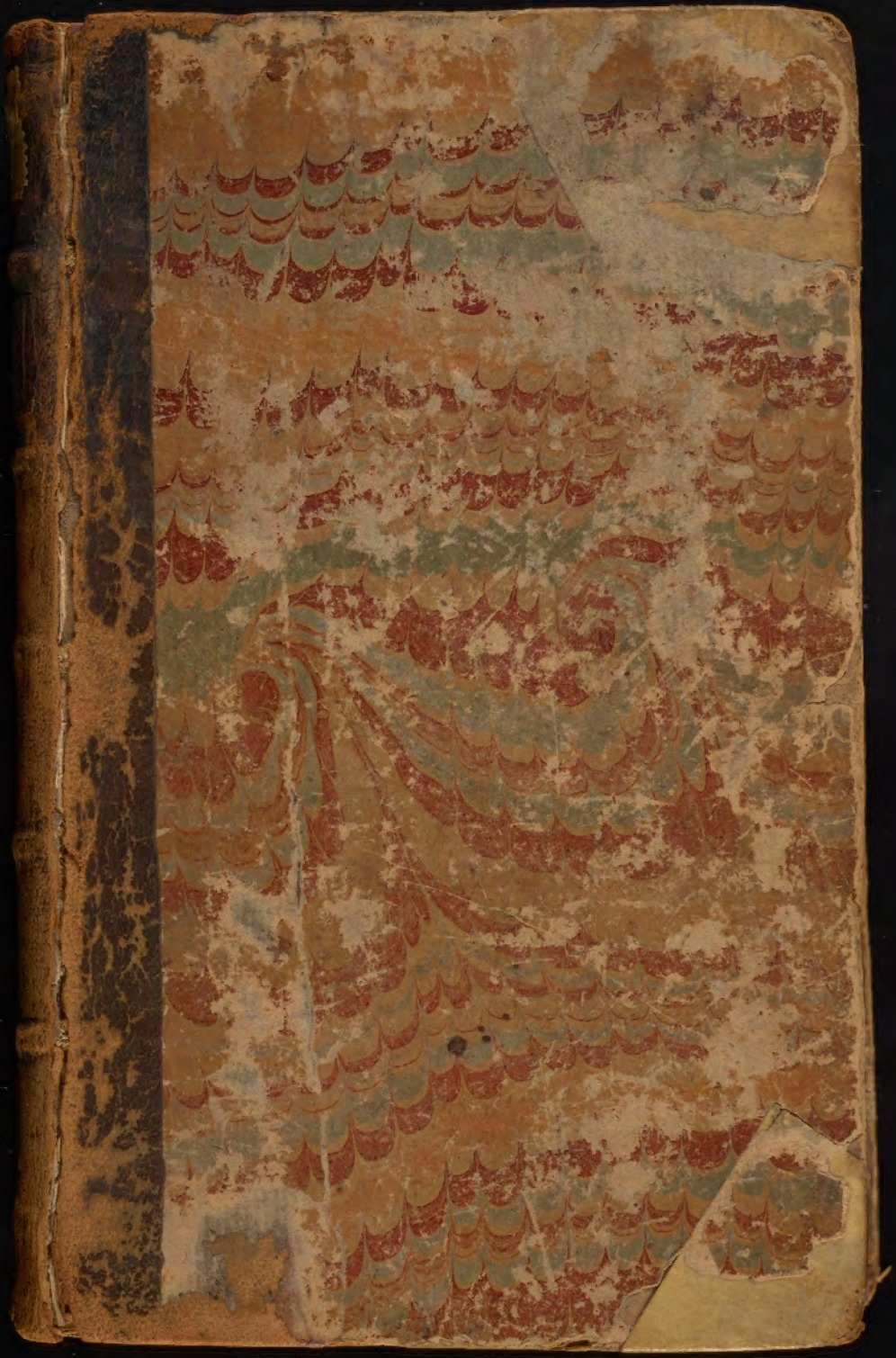

B. Ruth

Clinical Lectures
delivered in the
Royal Infirmary
of
Edinburgh in
1768.
By
Wm Cullen M:D:
Taken by
Wm Rush 1767-8

Introduction

Clinical Lectures ought to be delivered at the Patients Bed side. the word is derived from κλίνη Lectus. —

Knowledge which is acquired by visiting sick Patients is far more useful than which is derived from History because,

1st: their Symptoms make a deeper Impression upon the mind, than when Heard of them.

2nd: We acquire a Knowledge of those Symptoms which cannot be described such as the different States of the Pulse - Respiration &c - Degrees of Heat - Appearances of the Countenance - the Changes of the Voice - the different Appearances of the Urine &c. all these things are to be acquired Only by conversing with Diseases themselves. —

Introduction

3rd: Diseases in Books are found simple, but in sick Patients we find a number of them complicated together w.th very different Indications of Cure.

4th: Hist.ys of Diseases in Books are generally very imperfect, many of the most Material symptoms being often omitted.

5th Histories of Diseases are often very fallacious owing to physical writers being prejudiced in favour of certain Theories, or particular Remedies, or from the vanity and Credulity which is peculiar to most of writers in Physic. Controversies have likewise contributed not a little to introduce many false Facts into Medicine.

Introduction

6th: The natural Love of the wonderful and marvelous has served to introduce many Facts into Physic which have never had any Foundation. thus the Royal Touch - Amulets - & Magic has been vouched to cure Diseases. these things we know have no real Efficacy, & can operate only on the Patients Imagination. Notwithstanding the many Complaints made by Mr. Pinney I am inclined to think there are more false Facts than false Theories in Physic.

As this is the Case I would advise you Gentleman to use your own Eyes & your own Reason in attending the clinical Patients. visit them every days & keep

Introduction

regular Journals of the Changes in the Diseases, & the Operation of the Medicines on them ~~Patients~~. Dont neglect Cases because they are common. Common Cases occur oftnest in Practise, and therefore pay particular Attention to them. you will find them of the most Consequence to You hereafter.

The Method I shall follow in these Lectures is to enquire into

1st the State of the Pulse - Tongue - Respiration - Appetites -- all the Excretions as Urine - Stool - Sweat - the States of the Senses - Flesh - Watchfulness - the State of the Menses & Fluor Albus in women. we sh? get our Intelligence from Our Patients first, without asking

any Questions, for they always dwell upon those Symptoms wch give them most pain.

2nd: I shall point out all the Antecedent Causes - as the Age - Habit of Body - Temperament Manner of Life they have been accustomed to.

3d: I shall mention all the variety of Occasional Causes.

4th: The proximate Cause shall next be investigated from the Symptoms wch have been before mentioned. Under this Head I shall endeavour to explain each of the Symptoms as are explicable.

5th: I shall mention such Prognostics

as will qualifie us to tell when a Disease will terminate in Life Death or Another Disease.

6th: I shall lay down the Indications of Cure. that are taken from a Knowledge of the proximate Cause. but when this cannot be found ~~but~~ we shall point out the Juvantia & Laedentia in similar Cases, or wait to see the Efforts of Nature.

7th: I shall carefully take notice of the Effects of Remedies, and mention particularly the Doses of each of them. I shall aim at simplicity in Prescription, Do 4th: if the Patient is better or worse we may know 2d: Medicine to attribute it to. I shall ~~fol~~ Order the

Introduction —

not common Medicines such as are generally Ordered in similar Cases. But if these Dr: fail I shall have Recourse to more violent & uncommon Medicines

I would advise you to be cautious in wantonly trying Experiments w: the Medicines of w: you are unacquainted especially when it is not Absolutely necessary. This will be Subversive of the grand Foundation of Morality of doing to others w: we would chuse they should do to us.

Hepatitis

Eliz: Hastings - labour under Hepatitis. this Disease often confounded w: a Pleurisy. our present Patient's Case is as follows. She complains of a pungent pain in her right side extending down the Ribs, accompanied w: Fever - a hard pulse - & a slight Cough. how shall this be distinguished from a Pleurasy? By a variety of Circumstances: 1° Pleuras are more frequent. 9 out of 10 Inflam: Diseases are either Angina's or Pleurasies. the Reason of this is evidently owing to these parts

being most exposed to the action of Cold
- in all ambiguous Cases therefore we
may suspect a Pleurisy rather than
a Hepatitis. 2d little Judgement
can be formed from the precise place
the pain. the Lungs in Inspiration ex-
tend much lower than is supposed. the
a Pain in the shoulder is sometimes
looked upon as a Pathognomonic Mark
of a Hepatitis & other affections of the
Liver, but this Symptom is not
uniform. I have seen many Cases
of Diseased Livers & yet no pain

of the shoulder felt. Imagine this pain is confined only to those Cases where the Liver is enlarged, & considerably encreased in its weight. this pain is generally confined to the Cavicle & seldom extends acrossthe Scapula, & when it does attend gives us strong Reason to suspect an encreased size of the Liver. to all this we add y: all the Muscles of the Abdomen & Thorax are subject to Inflamation or Rheumatic Affections w: renders it still more difficult to form a Diagnosis of the Hepatitis from the Seat of pain.

Hepatitis

But 3d: the ~~only~~ most distinguishing Mark of a Hepatitis Must then be taken from the Decubitus. in all Cases of inflamed Livers, the patient cannot lye on his left side, whereas in all Peripneumonic diseases the Patient can lye only on his left side at least for same time. it does not follow notwithstanding that a Patient labours under a Hepatitis when he cannot lie on his left side. 4th Pleurasy is always attended w: th a Cough, the Hepatitis likewise almost always produces a

(a) Bleeding at the Nose
See Morgan: vol 1. p 336

Hepatitis

Cough so that little Dependance can be placed on this Symptom. 5: Pleurisy is attended wth Expectoration a Hepatitis very seldom or never. so that more Dependance may be placed upon this Symptom. 6th Savage makes a yellow Colour Another distinguish^g Mark of the Hepatitis. but this I believe arose only from Theory. I have been many Hepatitises & yet never saw this yellow Colour in my Life (a)

Our present Patients Case is not dangerous. All he requires is Venesect: - Diluents - gentle Laxatives - Nourishing Diet &c -

Slow: Fever

Eliz: Grant — has laboured for some time under a Fever. the Fever seems to have left her, but the Quickness of her Pulse still continues. a Circumstance wch Often happens from the Debility induced by the Fever, but Often depends upon some topical Ailment or Suppuration. When this is the Case the Fever assumes the Hectic Form & is generally attended wth Exacerbations in the Afternoon — Colliquative Sweats & Dyarrhoea. but as nothing of this kind appears in our Patients Case we have nothing to fear. a little time joined wth the Powerful Quantity of Wine I hope will cure her.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Helen Gutherell - has several Symptoms of a Phthisis. a Disease wch has been Hereditary in her Father's Family - her Menses are Obstructed. a Symptom wch often attends an incipient Phthisis in young Girls about 15 or 16 wch is her age. She has likewise a Diarrhoea wch confirms my Suspicions of her being in a consumptive way. her Case appears to be incurable. I have tried Opium when as a palliative, but it did more Harm than Good. a late Practitioner of Physic in London has recommended Fossil Acids in Consumptions

Phthisis Pulmonalis

I mention several Cases in which I have
them with great success. This Practice
may appear bold, but I have now
a Patient under my Care who has used
it with great Advantage for this
Month past after every thing else had
been tried in vain, & indeed after I
had lost all Hopes of her Recovery. I
have therefore Ordered it to this Girl.
- the Acid Fluor to two is the bi bibolic mixture
mixed with Gum Arabic dissolved &c.

Profluvium Mensium

Jan Roberts - labours under a Profluvium Mensium alternating w: the Fluor albus. I consider the Profluvium Mensium as the primary Disease. She complains of a pain in her Uterus - the Midwife has felt a Roughness in the Os Tinca. From this ~~[illegible]~~ Dr. Gregory suspected a Schirrus & a Tendency to a Cancer wch w: often follows a long continued Profluvium Mensium. the Matter wch flows may be from an Ulcer for w we know. it is ~~too~~ hard to tell when this

Profluvium Mensium

in the Case the smell affords no Diagnosis. ~~at~~ for all Matter discharged from the Uterus acquires an Acrimony & Fector by the Heat of the Body & by stagnating on Cloaths. She has been for some time on the use of ye Cicuta a Medicine concerning wch Physicians differ very much in their Accounts. I am far from thinking it a despicable Medicine. its Virtue Seems to reside into a Volatile part wch is apt to fly off by being long kept. She complains of violent pains in her whole Body

Profluvium Mensium

But I am apt to doubt the Truth of
w: she says for she has no Fever nor
Irritation of her System w: do necessa=
rily attend violent pains in y: Uterus.
Besides she feels no uneasiness from
Costiveness w: we know always en=
=creases all pains & Diseases in the
Uterus. She had for some time been
used to Opium, but as this brought on Co=
=stiveness I obliged her to lay it aside, &
yet she felt no Increase of pain from it.
from all these Circumstances I am apt
to doubt her having a Cancer in her
Uterus. I shall therefore only con=

Profluvium Mensium

or Fluor Albus

sider it as a Profluvium Mensium, & for this I have ordered her to take grs x of the Pulv: Alum: Ustum three times a day. This Disease is of Consequence & I shall therefore bestow some time upon it in a future Lecture.

Costiveness

Janet Davidson - has a Complication of Complaints wch I am to suspect are counterfeited from their changing so often. She has however an Obstinate Costiveness wch seems to threaten an Illeus. I have ordered her a Decoction of Senna wth common salt dissolved in it. this I have found to be a most powerful Antiemetic, & answers much better than the Sal Glauberi.

Nephritis Calculosa.

Cath: Dickson - Appears to labour under Nephritic Complaints. She feels something like a pain extending from her Right Kidney to the Os Pubis. She likewise feels a pain in passing her Urine. the Urine itself appears Nephritic, it has a pale Whey Colour w:th some Degree of Turbidness and a Mucus w:ch does not lie exactly on the Surface of the bottom of the Glass. this Mucus if felt resembles Glue or Size & when dried puts on an earthy Form. these Properties of the Urine I have known

Nephritis Calculosa.

point out the presence of a Calculus in the Kidneys when no Other Symptoms of Calculi have attended. to all the Symptoms of Calculi we have mentioned in this Patient we may add that last summer she complain'd of a pain in her Right Kidney, & a numbness in her Leg & Thigh. at present she has an Ascite or tympanitic Affection. w: this can be owing to I cannot say. perhaps her Liver may be affected. I never knew an Instance of an Ascites follow a Disease

made in the follow: manner

℞ Colchic: Autumnal Rad: rec: ℥i
Aceti ℔j digere lento Igne ℔ horas
48 Cola.

℞ Aceti Colchici ℔j Mel: pur: ℔ij
Misce, & supra molli Igni sæpius
agitanda Coch: ligneo, coque ad
Mellis Consistentiam Cay: Dos: ℥i
bis ad Iter, in die in vehiculo
quovis diluto.

Nephritis Calculosa.

in the Kidneys. Nature kindly prevents it by bringing on other evacuations when the urine is secreted in too small Quantity such as Perspiration - stool, & sometimes an involuntary Discharge of it thro the urinary passages. - the Indications of cure are difficult & complicated. Diuretics we fear will increase the nephritic Complaints. they have been used by her for some time, especially the most powerful of them the Colchicum, w: together w: the squills almost always loose

Nephritis Calculosa

their diuretic Qualities by long use from the Kidneys becoming insensible to their Stimulus by long Custom. Upon this Acc.t I have Often Alternated them to ad: Advantage. I have however ordered her to lay aside the Colicum & to use the Squills in the Form of q: i every two or three hours. in this manner they Lichen the Stomach less & enter more fully into the Blood. I give the Squills not only as a Diuretic but as a Laxative & Carminative, for I am not certain but w: her

Nephritis Calculosa.

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swelling may be owing to Lymphatics
- was it not for these two last Indica-
tions I w^d not have given her Diuretics
for they always encrease Nephretic Com-
plaints. I intend after she has used the
squills for sometime ~~joined~~ to Order
her the Caustic Alkali, but I do not
choose to confound these two Medicines
that you may the better understand
the Effects of each.

Rheumatism

Mary Dougall. labours under an Acute Rheumatism i.e. a Fever attended w.th a pain in the joints over the whole system which distinguishes it from the Chronic Rheumatism w.ch is generally confined to one spot. I shall avoid speaking here of the Nature & proximate Cause of Rheumatism, but proceed to the Cure.

The Acute Rheumatism requires Evacuations. But in this woman's Case we could not use general Bleeding, because her Menses were on her; I

Rheumatism

cannot say bleeding would have hurt her; on the contrary I have often seen it used during Menstruation to great Advantage as in Peripneumonies without checking the Menses. It is necessary however to conform to this vulgar Error as well as many other, if a Physician would wish to save his Reputation. for this Reason only even in this House I have omitted to order bleeding in one Patient's Case. But I had another Reason for not ordering

Rheumatism

Bleeding & that is her Joints were swelled in wch Case I have always found topical Bleeding wth Leeches do not succeed. When the Joints dont swell general Bleeding seems to answer best.

– She has been on ye use of the Decoct: Badan: a Medicine owing I have no Dependance but it is necessary to give our Patients something. I have since laid it aside & give her ℥i of the Decoct: Lencha, I shall tell you hereafter how it Operated.

(a) This Appearance in the Urine never appears in any Case except when a Calculus are in the Kidneys.

Nephr: Calculosa

Flora Campbell – labours under Nephritic Complaints & has all the Symptoms of a Calculus in her Kidneys. Her Urine has the Appearance we described a few days ago. She complains of her Stomach too. a Symptom which often indicates the Presence of a Calculus even in those Cases where no pain has been felt in the Kidneys. Our Patient has complained of a Disease of her Stomach before she felt any thing in her Back.

Every Physician knows how difficult this Disease is to cure. Soap-lime water & Soap-Lees are often used in bain,

Mephitis Calculosa.

Altho I have in many Cases seen them to prove. I have ordered her ℞ Uva Ursi a very Astringent Medicine! - many Astring.t Vegetables have been known to do service in Calculous disorders. Dr. Cullen tells us of many Cures in w.ch the Uva Ursi did wonders. I think I have seen it used with some Advantage, but in many Instances I have given it ~~to~~ w.th little success. Altho' it is an Astring.t bitter Medicine yet it generally keeps the Bowels open. I have joined Opium w.th the Uva Ursi to prevent it purging & other bad Effects of it. This

Nephritis Calculosa.

Practice Dr Hoen follows & recommends.

I would observe to you here y: y: $\frac{a}{n}$ tura
ori does service in those Cases chiefly
where y Calculi are in the Bladder.

Palsy

Charlotte Crighton – labours under a partial Hemiplagia. it was produd by an Hysteric affection arising from violent passions of the mind. her head dont appear to be any ways affected. this is a curious disease. many questions might be proposed here as to Connection has the Hysteria to Palsy. the last then will come in hereafter. she has been taking Mustard seed inwardly but with little advantage. I have ordered it Tincture to be bruised & applied to the parts affected. I intend to order her Electricity.

Palsy wth Rheumatism

Wm Little — has been employed 28 years in the Lead Mines, & has often had ye Colica saturnina. the last Fitt he had was about 6 years ago. he now labours under a painful Paralysis chiefly in his Deltoid Muscle. Palsies from these causes are very obstinate & difficult to cure. — the cold season of the year gives an unfavorable Prognosis.

Stone in the Bladder

Mr Cameron - labours under a Stone in his Bladder from bathing in cold water. I imagine here the Cold must have bred an Inflamation in y^e Kidneys wch have ended in a Stone. all Calculous Concretions wch we know in the Gout & Rheumatic affection to be rather the Consequence than y^e Cause of Inflamation.

(a) The bitter

(b) except in those Cases where they are
=dently occur from turgescence of the
Fluids. then Vs: is serviceable, on
their Regimen joined to: avoiding all
the occasional Causes of Epilepsy

Epilepsy.

Q: Cameron – labours under a partial Epilepsy from a sudden surprise: he has used an Astring: Antisp. as medicine, but aint purged him: I have to lay it aside. we find all Evacuations encrease the Epilepsy by encreasing Mobility of Nervous System. as the bitter purged him I have laid it aside, & have ordered him the Alum. The Practise of Physicians in Epilepsy is very much at random. I shall hereafter speak more fully of it.

Epilepsy

Wm McGregor - labour under an Epilepsy which does not arise from a Hereditary Disposition nor from any Spinal affection. The Only thing to be done in his Case is to avoid all those occasional causes which indue or increase the Epilepsy such as 1st a Plethoric state on which I imagine his Disease depends. Animal Food tends to give most Nourishment & Nourishment which is longest retained in the Body. Upon this ho I have forbid him all Flesh - Fish - Eggs - Cheese &c, & have ordered him to live on Vegetables especially Grains & Milk. I think this kind of

Epilepsy

Diet more necessary because the Flatu=
=lency he complains of shows that an Dys=
=teria is connected w: his Epilepsy. I for
this Reason have forbid him to eat too
freely of Roots - Greens &c: as are flatulent.
2: I have forbid him all violent Exercise
which by inducing that may bring
on a Turgescence in his Fluids, I would
likewise forbid all Irritating Impressions.
I suspect he had a Fitt brought on
by heavy his Eyes irritated by riding
for some time in the Snow.
3: I have ordered him the Cold Bath
when the Perspiration becomes a little wan=
=ner as he will probably be obliged

Epilepsy.

to use River or Standing water. the
Design of the cold Bathing is to act as
a tonic & Antispasmodic. it should
not be used when the Habit is plethoric. it will prevent a Plethora by
increasing the Tone of the Vessels so
as to cause them to overcome the
distending power of the Fluids.
4th I have Ordered him the Country
Air because of its uniform Temperature being generally colder than the
Town-Air which will tend to brace his
Solids. But he Ought to take the utmost

Epilepsy

Care to avoid the Heat of the Sun in Summer time.

5.th He should avoid having Blood accumulated in his Head. upon this ac.t I have Ordered him to keep his Bowels gently Open. the best Medicine for this purpose is Sulphur. it is gently cooling, & never goes to any Excess in its Operation. If this should fail of keeping him Open, let him take a few Grains of Aloes. I would however have you be cautious in Ordering Aloes as I think it has been justly accused of favouring the Piles. I have Ordered

him in a particular manner to keep his Bowels Open About the Full and Change of the Moon especially about the last ch: I think Affects our Constitutions most). To Obviate this Turgescence I think he should likewise be let blood, w: Bleeding Sh: be repeated every Change of the Moon Only in a diminished Quantity. It is unhappy that repeated Bleeding induces a Plethora, & thus ~~often~~ often encreases the Disease it was designed to relieve. I know of no Other way of preventing these bad Effects of Bleeding than by diminishing the Quantity of Blood

Epilepsy

every time we find it necessary to draw it.
I can with Pleasure inform you that this
Method of treating the Epilepsy has succe-
ded in a Young Man whom I had for
a Patient some time ago. —

Diseases from Puberty

Walt: Dyslop - labours under an affection of the Stomach & Intestines. Diseases of the Stomach are seldom Idiopathic. They mostly arise from affection of other parts of the Body. I can give you no Theory to explain this, but I shall observe that Boys & Girls of a Phlegmatico-Sanguineous Temperament who have flaxen Hair - pale plump Skin - and who are inclined to be fat about the Age of Puberty are very subject to Diseases of the Stomach such as Indigestion - Pica - together w: the Chorea Sancti Viti - Epilepsy - Palpitations of the Heart. and Rheumatic pains.

(a) Among Other Complaints Dr. Cullen Observed that eating the least Quantity of Butter brot on him the most violent Sickness & Disorder of his Whole System. — He was remarkably fond of it before, & his Appetite for it returned after his Fever was over.

Diseases from Puberty

so that you see the Changes of Puberty brings on Diseases in the Animal natural & vital Organs. They are most peculiar to those who have of hasty Growth. This was the Case in a very remarkable manner in myself. Till I was 18 years old I was a mere Dwarf, but from my 18th to my 15 year I grew near a foot. This sudden Growth brought on me a Train of Diseases more or less resembling those we have before mentioned. I do not pretend to explain these wonderful changes. I only lay the Facts before you, that you may be less Alarmed with

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these Diseases when they occur. but can do little to relieve them. they are generally removed when the body arrives at its Acme. Bath, & Absorbent Salts are useful palliatives when the Disease is seated in the ~~st~~ stomach. cold Bathing - Exercise - & free Air often render these Diseases less intolerable.

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Catarrhus Senilis.

J. Richardson - an old man - has labour under an Cough arising from Mucus secreted in too large a Quantity in his Bronchia. This Complaint is peculiar to old Men, & hence has obtained the name of Catarrhus Senilis he complains of a Difficulty of Breathing which arises from the Mucus falling down into his Lungs. his Legs are likewise swelled, a Symptom which mostly attends the Catarrhus Senilis.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Wm. Hodge – labours under a Incipient Phthisis. his pulse is 108 or there about. its variations from this dont deserve Notice. he feels no Head Ach, nor Debility, nor Thirst, nor any other of the Symptoms wch belong to a continual Fever. he coughs pretty much, & begins to be emaciated. he breathes wth Humeri elati, a Symptome wch indicates interrupted Respiration, as several Muscles are employed to dilate ye Thorax wch are not employed in a healthy State. his Eyes are lively & clear.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

his Tongue very dry. all these Symptoms show a Phthisis to be pretty far advanced. the Prognosis is very unfavourable. the Phthisis Pulmonalis arises from 4 Sources
1: a Suppurating Peripneumony.
2 a Hemoptoe.
3: a Catarrh
4 from Tubercles. I have in my own Practise had many Patients recover, who laboured under Consumptions from the first 3 Causes, but never knew a Patient recover who had Tubercles in his Lungs.

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

We may pronounce a Phthisis to arise from Tubercles when the Patient has a Scrophulous Habit - When conglomate Glands are swelled in the parts of the Body - When the Patient feels a Difficulty of Breathing on the least Motion, & lastly when a slow dry Cough attends. I imagin our present Patients Disorder arises from Tubercles in his Lungs. the Tubercles appear to have discharged Matter as he has a Hectic Fever. the dry Tongue & lively Eyes are bad Signs & show a generall Debility to attend. Altho'

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tions
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Phthisis Pulmonalis

I have no Hopes of curing him, yet
is it ~~[illegible]~~ wrong ever to desert
a Patient I have practised upon
them wth the following Indications.
1st To divert the Determination of the
Blood to the Lungs. This is to be done
1st by avoiding Cold. for this purpose
I have ordered him a Flannen Shirt &
a warm Room. I know of nothing more
hurtful to consumptive patients than cold
Air in Winter, or the frequent Alter-
ations of weather in the Spring.
2nd by Issues & Vesicators. The Issue is the

Phthisis Pulmonalis

most constant in its Effects & removes a Determination to y^e Lungs better y^n y: Blisters. 3dly frequent Vomits. they act by determining to the Skin chiefly. Dr Bryan Robinson was the first who pointed out the use of Vomits in Phthisis's. we find he often used them wth Success even in Hemoptoes. I have used them my=self wth great Advantage in this House. I know a Practitioner who has cured many Consumptives by nothing else but Vomits of Ipecac. in Cases of Tubercles I dont think the Vomits do so much Service; upon

Phthisis Pulmonalis

which I have not ordered them more than ~~[illegible]~~ once to our Patient.

5th By Gestation. consisting in 2 Riding 2d. Sailing. they both act chiefly by bringing on a Determination to the Skin.

II: This Indication consists in avoiding every thing that irritates or excites Inflamation. such as 1st acrid Mucus in: ch: must be obviated by Mucilaginous Drinks such as Sem Linide 2nd By Blood-Letting. Dr Dover Abouthnot years ago proposed to cure all Consumptions by bleeding. in Cases of Haemoptoe I believe it may do Service, but in a

Cut

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Phthisis arising from Tubercles we ought
to be cautious how we spill our Patients
blood. I never order Bleeding but
when I see marks of Inflamation or
Congestion, but as neither of these have
appeared in our Patient's Case I have
not ordered Bleeding in his Case.
3d. By Antiphlogistic Medicines espe-
cially Acids. Some Consumptions I be-
lieve arise from Contagion. in this
case the Matter contained in y Tubercles is
highly acid. It may induce a putrid Di-
athesis in the Syst tem. hence the usefulness
of Acids in obviating & removing it.

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Crusta Lactea.

John Grant - labours under a Crusta Lactea a Disease wch Infants are very subject to. hence its name because some supposed it was derived from the Milk they sucked. It may be called ye Achores of Author. they throw out a great deal of Matter for their Fire, wch by hardning forms the Crust we see. the Matter is so very acrid that it produces new Pustules on every part of the Body wch it touches. our Patient has a few Pustules on his Belly wch I don't think arise from his Blood being tainted, but from some Matter being carried there by Accident from ye Face. - the System is notwithstanding considerably

Crusta Lactea

disordered by such Complaints. I still look upon the disease to be Scrofulous, & I always treat them accordingly, upon this ho: I have cured many hundreds w: nothing else but Mercurial Ointment. The great use of an Ointment of this kind is that it circumscribes the Pustules & prevents their extending. The most powerful Medicines in all Cutaneous Diseases are Antimony & mercury joined together. I have therefore ordered her Patient the Officer's Antimonial

Crysta Lattea.

Vitriol combined w^th ♃ is an inert Medicine, so likewise is Antimony. But Antimony is not always saturated as sold to us, & therefore may produce some good Effects in the Body. That part of it wch lies in the Spot of the Cone of the Antimony contains that Sulphur, & therefore is the better Remedy for it. now the Acid of the Stomach may act upon the Antimony, & thus form a new Medicine, but as this is very precarious, I seldom order the Ethiops Antimonialis, having never seen any remarkable Effects from it. we shall however try it in our Patient's Case. he Medicinal taken ♃ smoothe wth advantage.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Dav: Braintree — has laboured under a Discharge of Pus — Blood &c by the urinary passages. I shall first endeavour to investigate the proximate Cause of this ~~Case~~ Disease. in Order to this I shall first enquire into ye Matter discharged. Is it Mucus or Pus? I wish we had Chemical Experiments to distinguish them. an ingenuous Gentleman who has made a Number of Exp^ts on them, informed me that upon mixing the Matter discharged from this Patient w^th ~~B~~ he perceived an evident Effervescence wch was less evident when it became putrid. upon adding a fixed Alkali to it a Sol: ~~Alkali~~

Catarrh of the Bladder

Smell was obtained wch was owing to ye fixed Alkali decomposing the Sal Ammon: of the Urine & setting ye volatile Alkali at Liberty. upon exposing it to the Air it did not assume an Earthy Form, a Circumstance wch distinguishes it from Calculous Mucus. — From these Expts it appears pretty evident that the Matter discharged from our Patient is Mucus:

In General I distinguish Mucus from Pus 1st By its transparency. Pus being opake even when diffused. 2nd By its Consistence having more tenacity than Pus wch is More broken in its Consistence see Fauvage vol: 5 p: 204

little Distinction can be formed from the Smell. for Mucus mixed w: the Urine requires a great Degree of Fetor.
3.rd By being discharged in a greater Quantity than in Case where Pus is discharged.
— no Diagnosis can be formed from the pain. I have seen the same Degree of Pain in both Cases. From all these Circumstances I am convinced our Patient discharges Pus & not Mucus, & y: he has no Ulcer in y: Urinary passages. On w: does y: Discharge of Mucus depend? On 1: a Stone or 2.nd On some other Cause unknown.
— let us enquire w: are y: Symptoms of Stone. Our Patient has felt no kind of Nephritic Complaints which

Catarrh of the Bladder

always precede a Stone in ye Bladder but this proves Nothing, but Stones may be formed in the Bladder without any Nephritic Complaints preceding. Every thing y^t seperates ye Mucus from the Bladder may afford a Nucleus for a Stone. Morgagni mentions a remarkable Instance of a Gentleman whom he dissected having a Stone formed around a piece of Wire which he thrust up there some years before.

Neither is the Absence of Stony Matter in ye Urine a Sign of no Stone in ye Bladder, for Children who have Stones seldom have this kind of Urine.

Ob: This was ye Case in a remarkable manner in a Person who took Mr: Stone's Medicine for a while, upon being dearched no Stone was found, but upon being dissected after his Death a large Stone wrapped up in a Membrane was found.

Catarrh of the Bladder

But further our Patient has been searched & no Stone felt. even this may happen & yet a Stone be present as they are often wrapped in Mucus, or invested w: a membrane w: prevents their being felt. I conclude then our Patient may have a Stone, but I think we have no proofs of it. on w: then does the Discharge of ye Mucus depend? Lieutaud describes a Catarrh of the Bladder which indeed appears to have been known to many Authors before him, more especially to Bonetus. Dr: Hofman gives us two Cases of it under the

(a) Inflammation may bring it on by increasing the Sensibility of the Neck of the Bladder.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Like of Hæmorrhoides Vesicæ, wch: the Italians suppose to be a vicarious Discharge for ye Suppression of the Menses. From all this you see a preternatural Discharge of Mucus may take place from the Bladder without the Presence of a Stone. Gouty Patients are very subject to it insomuch ye: it sometimes brings on a Strangury, But we have no Reason to suspect an Arthritic Affection in our Patient. (a)

Qr: then does bringe on this Secretion of Mucus from his Bladder?

— I suspect a particular Fungus in the Neck of the Urethra, or Neck of the Bladder. I am ye more

confirmed in this from ye Surgeon who searched him feeling a Tumor when he introduced the Sound.

He has long took ye Uva Ursi to no purpose. It is hard to tell wt medicines to order him. Scirrous Tumors are as it were out of the Course of the Circulation so yt I have little Hopes from the Cicuta. I know of Nothing better for him ye Mercury, & I can inform you that I have lately seen it do great Service in Complaints of a like Nature.

Mr Leechman - has long been exposed to great Fatigue in wet & cold weather. - has been in a Habit of drinking brandy wch you know weakens the nervous System, & joined wth hard Labour brings on Old Age immaturely. upon this acct I call his Disease Paralysis Senilis wch is a Debility in all the volunty Motions without an entire Loss of power in them. - He has no loss of Sense he says but he is no Judge of this, for we have proofs of Sense being destroyed as well as motion, for upon applying

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Sensation Constant to his Limbs for a considerable ~~space~~ time he felt no pain from it. his Disease arises from a weakend Influx of the nervous Energy into his Muscles. hence arises a want of Tension, & the Tremors he com: plains of. for the Action of all y: Muscles in the Body depends upon a certain Degree of Tension either from Antagonist Muscles or from the Contractility & Elasticity of the Muscles themselves. & when these are destroyed or lessend, a want of Tension or Tremors follow. there

appears then to be a diminished tonic power in our patient's Case. - Therefore they ought to be arranged under the Paralytic Diseases & not under the Debilities as Mr Sauvage has done. From this it does not appear proper to distinguish Palsies according to their Degrees. Our Patient's Case I think ought only to be called a simple Atonia.

What is the proximate Cause of this Atonia? - Not Compression. for we have no Signs of venous Plethora wch: do often bring on

Paralysis Senilis.

Palsies in Old Age. what then is the proximate Cause of his Disease? - Why there is a certain period in Life in w: the Nerves become less sensible & ~~[illegible]~~ less irritable in Consequence of a Change induced in ye Sensorium merely by Age. upon this hu: I have chose to call his Disease nothing else but the Paralysis Senilis.

I have but little hope of curing him, as we cannot renew the wastes of Nature. his Age (being 50) - the Symptoms together wth ye Duration of his Disease all afford us a most

unfavourable Prognosis. I have therefore dismissed him after trying the common Paralytic Medicines upon him to no purpose.

Palsy from Cold

Mr. Pearson - About 6 Months
ago received a Contusion on his back
which appeared to be removed by the
use of some common Medicines. his
Medulla Spinalis did not appear to
have suffered any Injury, nor do I think
it could have acted as the Cause of his
Disease. I rather choose to attribute
his Palsy w.ch is of a Partial kind
to the Effects of Cold to w.ch he was
long exposed, & from w.ch he suffered
a great deal in Jan.y last at w.ch
time the Cold was so intense that

the Mercury fell below 0° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. he was employed during this time in standing without the least Exercise wch favoured ye Operation of Cold on his Nerves. he is Bredes of a lax Habit, & therefore seemed to be predisposed to this Palsy. the first Complaints he felt were in his Toes from whence it rose gradually to his Hips. he has still some Tention & Lessa in his lower Extremities so yt we must call it a Partial Palsy. where is the proximate Cause of his Disease seated? why in the Medulla Spinalis. I do

do not imagine it arises from Compression
upon the Medulla. a Cause w: most
of Physicians have abused by calling
it in to account for all Cases of Palsy.
1st we often find Stimuli to ye Extremities
remove Palsies. Surely these could
not act by removing Compression or pro-
moting the Absorption of Serum 2nd Besides we
often see Palsies continue uniformly
the same for 20 years, now if there were
owing to Compression, ~~they~~ ye compress-
ing Causes would certainly produce a
thousand other Complaints. 3rd
I have seen many Paralytic patients

dissected & yet nothing like Compression has been distinguished either in the Origin or ~~Course~~ Course of the Nerves. I am apt to think those Tumors or Effusions of Serum wch Bonetus & Morgagni speak off were rather the Consequence than the Cause of this Disease. Sed ut we effunde Palsies but on by Metallic Fumes, & things of ye nature. ~~Also~~ now in those Cases we are sure nothing like Compression can act as the cause of Palsy. I would rather choose to Attribute the proximate Cause of his Disorder to a

want of Excitement in the Sensorium or Nerves. many Poisons & even Cold itself we know tend to take of this Excitement from the Brain & Nerves without inducing any thing like Compression. I take our Patients Case to be a Species of that Genus of Palsy called by Sauvage Paraplexia. But he takes no Notice of any Species of it arising from Cold altho' we have many Instances of its arising from that Cause.

There are two Symptoms in this Patient's Case which require Explanation 1st: a Subsultus in his

(4) here Dr Hoffman says so often
"Atonia gignit Spasmos"

Palsy from Cold

Limbs. This arises from ye Palsy not being complete but depends upon an Atonia, for all Members in an Atonic state are liable not only to Tumors but Spasms & Subsultos. The 2nd Symptom is a Pain wch he feels in ye paralytic Limbs. This is a common Case in incipient ~~Infarct~~ palsies, & seems to depend from an Atonia in the Blood Vessels wch causes them to yield to the Impetus of the Blood, & so induces a Distention wch acts as the proximate Cause of his pain. The exquisite pain of the Rheumatism may teach us how dreadful ye Effects of an over Distension of the Vessels are.

Palsy from Cold.

The Indications of Cure in this Patient's case ~~are~~ must relate to the proximate Cause but of these we shall treat more fully when we ~~can~~ have given a comprehensive view of all the Causes capable of producing Palsy.

Paralysis Species ex Dissertatione sub Praesidio Jam: Murillii P: Upsal Memb. Apoplectica sive ex vitio Encephali

Species 1a P: A. a largiori Cibo

Varietat: b, ab Exercitio seu Motu

c, ab Ebrietate

d, ab Refrigeratione

e, Ex Nimia Capitis Incalescentia

f, Febribus acutis superveniens

g, a Venenis.

Species 2 P: A Sanguinea: Spasmodica.

Variet. a, ex Animi Affectu

b, ab Intentiori studio Vigiliis.

c, Febre intermittit superveniens

d, ex Doloribus colicis, Verminosis, Hypocondriacis et Hystericis.

Species 2 P. a Sanguineo. Spasmodica.
variet: , c, & Epileptica
, d, ex venerio usu.

Species 3. P. A. Sanguineo. Metastatica
variet: , a, Arthritica
, b, & Exanthematis repulsis
, c, Ab Ulceribus sanatis
, d, Venerea.
, e, Ischuria

Species 4 P. A. Sanguinea ab externa Capitis Lesione.

Species 5. P. A. Pituitosa vel Lethargica.

Memb: II P. Abq: Lesione Capitis P. Spina

Species 1 P. S. Hemiplectica ex humore schirroso Cerebri.

Species 2 Hemiplectica post tertianam Febrem orta.

Species 3 Rachialgia nunc hemiplectica nunc paraplectica.

Palsies

Memb II. P. abrq. Lasione Capitis. P. Spinalis
Species 4 P. S. Hemiplectica & paraplectica
Artuum inferiorum venerea.
Species 5.ta Paraplectica ex difficili partu.
Species 6 Paraplectica ex Inflammatione
et subsequente Abcessu in Lumbis.
Species 7 Rheumatica.
Species 8. Nunc paraplectica, nunc
singularium partium a causis
occultissimis.
Species 9 Hemiplectica vel paraplectica
vel singularium partium a lasione
externa.
Memb: III P. Singulis.
Species 1 P. Singularis ex Stagnante Sanguine
Species 2 P. Singularis ex collecto puro
Species 3. P. Singularis rheumatica.
Species 4 P. Singularis Scrofulosa
Species 5.ta P. Singularis a lasione externa varia.

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Palsy

This Author has very ingeniously distinguished Palsies into General & particular but I do not think his Reasons for it are just; for we do not always find General Palsies succeed Affections of the Head, nor do we always see particular Palsies follow an Affection of a single Nerve or of the Spine. We have an Instance of a Dissection in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris of a Man who died of a partial Palsy & yet his Brain was found affected w: the Tumors. Instead therefore of distinguishing Palsies by their Seat I would only chuse

distinguish^m by their proximate Causes
these are 1st those things wch Obstruct the
passage of the nervous Fluid thro' the
nerves & 2nd those things wch destroy the
mobility of the nervous Fluid.
To the 1st belong previous - Tumor, and
every thing wch Obstruct the communica-
tion of motion. These Causes are generally
reduced to Compressions wch are of two
kinds 1st Moveable Causes such as
Fluids wch may act either by (a) over
distention, or (b) by Effusion, or 2 fixed
Causes such as Tumors in (a) Nerves
themselves, or (b) parts adjacent, (c)
Fractures, Herniæ &c (d) extraneous
Bodies either generated or introduced in

the Body, c, external Compression such as Ligatures &c.

Other Causes have been supposed such as a viscidity of the Matter circulating in the Nerves, but we have no proofs of any Palsies arising from such a Cause.

The 2nd General Head of Causes are those things, wch destroy the mobility of the Nervous Fluid. These Causes are, a, Cold, b, Hypnotic Substances, c, Astringent Substances such as the Fumes of Lead &c, d, certain Vegitables that are not reducable to either of these Heads e, Passions of the Mind. I am much surprised to find Dr Boerhaave & M: Sauvage have omitted to take Notice of this Cause.

5. Fever - we have several Instances of Fevers leaving Paralytic Affections behind them. in a Fever the Blood is impelled w.th violence into the Brain by w.ch means Impaction & Obstructions are left behind. this indeed would reduce it to the Head by of Compressions. but I believe Fevers may cause a Palsy without Obstruction. thus we see Instances of Paralytic Affections in the 2d Fitt of Intermit.g Fevers. the same Cause then that induced Fever may induce Palsy, it may likewise follow Fever when the Heart's Action is not able to restore the Mobility to the nervous Blood for in all Fevers it tends to an Immobility.

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G, Pain. By inducing an Atonic Effect occasions Palsies more especially Rheumatism Gout, & several convulsive Disorders. h, Various Affections of the Muscular parts of the Body, such as q: d: Inertia of a Muscle or its too long Continuance in an inactive State.

i, Old-Age. Our System passes thro' many Degrees of Irritability & Sensibility that it at last in some measure loses them both. In w: Manner do these Causes operate so as to induce the Immobility of the Nervous Fluid? this tho' a curious Question is very difficult of Solution nor does an Answer to it immediately relate to our present Subject.

From this view of the causes of Palsies we see they are often Symptomatic as in the case of Compression from Tumors: in this case unless we remove the Compression we shall never be able to cure the Palsy. Palsies may be said to be Idiopathic when they arise from an accumulation of Blood in the Brain more especially from a Plenous Plethora. These kind of Palsies we said depended on Mecanical Causes. They are therefore to be removed by Blood letting - Blisters - Setons &c

Palsies from effused Fluids are of two kinds 1st from red Blood wch is incurable 2nd from Serum wch is often reabsorbed.

These are common Distinctions

of Apoplexies & Palsies. the Serous Effusion
is of two kinds 1st when it depends
upon a preternatural Accumulation of it in
the Brain & 2nd when it depends upon
a Redundancy of Serum in the Body which
is generally accompanied w: dropsical
swellings in some part of the Body.
this last kind of Serous Effusion belongs to
the Symptomatic Causes. in these Cases
Stimulants are very useful but in
the former Case Stimulants are as much
dangerous as in the pure Sanguineous
Apoplexy or Palsy.

I go on to speak of the Removal
of those Causes wch affect the Mobility of
the Nervous Fluid. did we know how

these causes operate we shall be able to
speak with more precision of the means
of exciting the nervous powers we shall
therefore proceed empirically & speak
of the various Remedies used in these
cases. These are 1st exciting the action
of the will as in the several stimulating
passions we before spoke of the sedative
passions sometimes from stimulating
such as fear — joy &c. It is sometimes
difficult to excite these passions, & still
more so to regulate them. I have
known a man whose tongue was
paralytic, & yet upon being provoked he
spoke very readily.
2nd by exciting the power of the

arterial System. Blood when thrown into the Brain & Muscles of ye Body gives Tension & often induces and increases Mobility. hence Fever has sometimes removed Palsies, altho it is far from having a general Cure. I have sometimes seen it bring on Death especially in those Palsies wch arise from Congestions of Blood in the Brain. I always pronounce a Hemiplagia arising from Apoplexy to be more or less dangerous according to the Degree of Fever wch attends. But notwithstanding this, those Palsies wch depend upon a diminished Mobility of the nervous Fluid may be removed by

Fever supervening. It is unhappy
for us that we cannot always bring on a Fever
or regulate it when bro't on. For
any increased action of the Heart &
Arteries is not a Fever. a cold Bath must
precede this increased action to denominate
it a Fever. all stimulating Medi-
cines act by increasing the action of the
Heart & Arteries, and thus bring on more
or less of a Fever. few of them act on the simple
living Fibres.

Stimulating Medicines. these are
not uniformly stimulating, or only
occasionally so. Opium & most of the
Sedative Medicines act in this last way.
I am at a loss to determine what
Medicines are exactly stimulating &

that sedative. but I would observe that all those medicines whose seda-tive qualities are very obvious & uniform in their effects are hurtful in paralytic cases. upon this acct: I would reject opium & even Camphor from being useful in Palsies. the stimulating medicines may be divided into three kinds.

Fetid medicines. these I believe are often sedative, but as more or less of spasmodic affection generally attends palsies they may be used with advantage. upon the whole I cannot say much in their favour having often used them but never w: any great success.

5. Aromatic Stimulants. these have been much extolled in Palsies, but I think with little Foundation. their Stimulus is generally confined to the Part, & upon that Acc: they do no more Good than any Other inflamatory Substances would do. Rosemary - Betony &c belong to this Class of Medicines. for my part I have no great opinion of them. even the Valerian ~~tribe~~ itself appears to be an inert Medicine in this Disease.

6. Simply Acrid Medicines. such are neither Aromatic nor fœtid such as Pepper. - the Siliquosa or Tetradynamia of Linnæus may likewise be classed under this Division of Medicines. they

stimulate without exciting Inflammation. unhappily their Activity is so great that we cannot introduce them into the Body in sufficient Quantities to do any considerable Service. they are generally given in the Form in which Nature presents them to us. hence Mustard & Garlic are always given whole, but I believe their virtues are seldom evolved by the powers of the System. I have given ℥iv of Mustard a day & yet my Patient felt not the least Inconvenience from it. upon this Act: it were to be wished we could improve our Method of administring them.

d.

d. Volatile Alkaline Salts are the most powerful of any of the stimuli. Their stimulus is immediately diffused all over the System, but Unhappily their effects are of short Duration. Upon the whole I think they are the safest and most efficacious of any of the stimulating substances we have spoke off.

All these stimulating medicines act more by exciting the Action of the Heart & Arteries than by stimulating the Nervous System. As this is the case you see how very cautious you must be in giving them in Palsies

arising from the last of causes we
mentioned first. They are more especially
dangerous when they excite a sweat
in all cases where there are congestions of
blood. the sweats that are excited
in a Palsy never extend to the paral-
tic limbs. those stimulants which act
upon the vessels of the affected parts are
not useful. ℞ Emetic is a stimulus
of this kind. I have given it for some time
to a Patient in the Infirmary who has
been much Relieved by it. it has acted
chiefly by exciting a sweat in the parts affected.

9. 4. the External Stimulating Applications
as vesicants may be brought under this

Head. Many Disputes have been maintained concerning the propriety of them. In Palsies arising from the Sanguineous Causes before treated off they are hurtful, but in those kind of Palsies we are now treating off they are very useful. They do not quicken the Motion of the Heart & Arteries as some have supposed. They may even be given in the Hæmorrhages so little do they quicken the Circulation. I would therefore recommend them in Palsies, & cay say I have often used them in the Sincerity.

6) The Motion of the Body. all Exercise of the Body is useful in determining

the Blood into the Muscles & thus exciting their Action. in Cases of Hemiplagia we always find ye lower Extremities recover first if the Patient is able to walk, long before any other part of the Body. Dr Eller of Berlin has lately cured several Palsies of the upper Extremities before any other part of the Body, merely by suspending weights to them. all sudden violent motions especially if they are of the Convulsive kind are useful. hence the Action of Sneezing has often been excited in Palsies. Sternutatories act either as stimulants or

Evacuants. the Asarum answers the last Intention best. the Turpith Mineral is very efficacious in both ways. It is a powerful Stimulant & induces a Serous Discharge from the Nose that sometimes gives Great Relief in Palsies arising from Serous Effusions. You will readily see the kind of Remedies will do Harm in those Palsies arising from Sanguine Congestions. I have seen Amaurosis cured entirely by Sneezing.

2, Friction. this is a useful Stimulant. It is applied immediately

Palsy

to the seat of the Disease itself. it should always be used "ad Levem Euborem". the Flesh-Brush is the best means of applying it, & is more powerful than the Flannels wch are commonly used. all Embrocations of the Flesh Brush or Flannel w: aromatic substances do more Harm than Good.

d, Heat. This is the power wch first excites & supports the Mobility of the nervous Fluid. It is applied in two ways, humid & dry. the 1st is in ye form of ~~the~~ warm water. I have little dependance upon the water in this Case. perhaps it may act by deriving the vis nervea from ye Brain, but this

is doubtful. If the Moving Fibres are very torpid the warm Bath may do harm by rarefying the Blood. Upon this Acc.t It should never be used in Sanguine Palsies. I have seen it sometimes produce an Apoplexy & Death and this is called the Catarrhus Suffocatious in Palsies arising from Congestions of Blood. I would chuse generally to restrict the use of the warm Bath to Partial Palsies. When the Sensorium is affected I think they are dangerous & often prove fatal Remedies. It is a Matter of little Consequence what

the water is impregnated with.
the Reason why more Cures are performed at Bath than elsewhere is owing to their greater & more uniform Heat & not to their containing any mineral substances in them. this is proved from the Therma of Bohemia doing equal service w: the Therma of Bath. now these Therma of Bohemia upon examination are found to contain not the least particle of any kind of mineral in them. they only equal the waters of Bath in their Temperature.
2nd Dry Heat is often employed w: the Palsy

in Palsies. This dry Heat was formerly applied by putting the Patient in a Box in such a Manner that the Heat might act on every part of the Body except the Head. But in particular Palsies such a Box should be contrived as to apply the Heat to the Limbs that are the diseased. I have therefore ordered it to the Patient whose Case was the subject of this Discourse on Palsy. The Heat in this dry Room is more uniform than the Heat of warm Water. It moreover promotes a Sweat without in the least quickening the Action of the Heart. its Action appears to be chiefly

confined to the Arteries of the parts affected.

e, Cold has been employed with success as well as Heat in Palsies. Cold we all know is a powerful stimulant. when we employ it it should not be continued long as it acts as a sedative when too long continued. But the sense is impaired or diminished it is a very uncertain & ambiguous Remedy. it should always be applied suddenly.

f, Blisters. these Operate as stimulants & Evacuants. I imagine they chiefly act in the last way. when applied to the head they are very useful especially in all cases when the Encephalon is concerned in the Disease. they act not only by evacuating

fumm, but by deriving all the parts of the blood to the place to wch they are applied. I much doubt whether Blisters ever act as stimulants in Palsies. in Fevers they do stimulate, but that very inconsiderably. their stimulus is generally confined to the first few hours they are applied. Upon the whole then they do more service in Palsies from Congestions than in the last Spices we spoke off.

3, Rubefacientia - these are much more useful than Blisters tho' perhaps they act in the same way. the Inflammation they excite continues longer upon the acc^t of no fumm; being effused

Paley

to abate the Inflammation

— The Rubefacientia are (a) Mine-
ral acids which upon the Incr. of their
strength must always be mixed with
some bland oil. I cant say I ever
saw any remarkable Effects from them,
a much better Application is the
(b) Volatile Alkalies this should be so
applied as not to produce Inflam-
ation or else shall be obliged to lay them
aside. One good thing from them is that
the Inflammation even when excited is
soon removed.

(c) Mustard-seed when prepared as we
generally do for Diet is an admirable

Palsy

medicine & by far the best of any of the Rubefacientia. here a Question occurs wth regard to the use of the Rubefacientia. Should we endeavour to obtain their Stimulating without their Inflamatory Effects? I think we should. the Inflammation by no means acts so power-fully as a Stimulus as Stimuli do themselves. upon this acc^t I always order them all to be washed off as soon as the part feels any considerable degree of pain from them. When they are applied every day they seem to do most service. as the Fall of water from a Hight. the water here I believe acts merely from

Percussion, & has often done considerable service when other things have failed.

3. Electric Shock. This is ye only stimulus that directly excites the Muscles to action. While all the other stimuli act indirectly upon the Muscles. It is a power ye: in a certain Degree ye: can destroy Life itself by destroying the Nervous System. how it does this we cannot pretend to say. it may be by its Sedative Effects. as it is sometimes administered Medicine I always begin w: the: applying it very gradually so as to obtain its stimulating without its sedative Effects. in Palsies arising from Congestion of Blood in the

brain it is a dangerous medicine. I have been instant Deaths brôt on by it in such cases. the shock of electricity wd always be confined to the extremities & never suffered to keep thro the brain, as there it exercises its sedative & hurtful effects. upon the whole I consider it is a powerful & dangerous and an excellent medicine.

Marg: Cumine – has had several Paroxisms of Fever which always terminated when they went off in a cutaneous Phlogosis. to understand the nature of this Eruption take notice that in the Fevers the Blood is directed to the Skin, hence most of Fever terminate in sweat or Eruptions of different kinds. that either in Exhalation from the Extremities of the Vessels or in Effusions under the Cuticle. in the last Case a more than ordinary quantity of Blood is determined to the Skin.

These Eruptive Fevers are of two kinds 1st Those which act as Ferments on the Skin assimilating there all the Matters but

to them such as the small pox & measles.
or 2nd mere Eruption without suppuration
attended w.h Redness swelling and pain
of itching. these Eruptions are formed
from acrid Fluids & do not depend on
many Matters introduced into the Body.
we find many People cannot even
eat without having these Eruptions.
these Inflam.y Eruptions are of two
kinds. 1st such as are formed in the Body
2d such as depend on Contagion or external
Causes. these last are not so liable to be
repelled or if repelled are attended with
less Danger than the first kind.

all these Eruptive Fevers attach
w: more or less pain in the stomach.
this depend upon a particular state
of the surface of the Body w: we find
remarkably connected w: the stomach
& are always proportionally affected one another.
the stomach when acted on reacts on
the skin & thus promotes the eruption.
hence we find eruptions on y skin
often brought on merely by acrid or
particular substances taken into the
stomach. Fish & even Crabs Eggs
have been known to produce these
effects. we are sure they act by their

Presence in the stomach as their Effects
appear too soon to suppose they enter
or act upon the Blood.
From this you see that Affections of
the stomach are capable of producing Erup-
tions on the skin May not certain
Affections of the stomach without any for-
eign matter introduced into it occasion
eruptions on the skin? a particular state
of the bowels we often see affects the
stomach in a remarkable manner espe-
cially at the approach of Menstruation
in such a manner as to bring on an
extraneous Eruption. This appears to be
the Case with our Patient. her Eruption

appeared just before her Menses came on, & from w.h I have said Seems entirely to have been produced by an affection of her Stomach.

Method of Cure.

This consists

1st. In giving Vomits which may act either by evacuating something produced or generated by a Disease in the Stomach or by determining the Fluids to the Skin.

2nd. By giving Antimonial Medicines which act alike upon the Stomach & Surface of the Skin.

In treating of Fever I shall only mention their general Phanomena without advancing any proofs of w.ch I adduce.

1st Every Fever is ushered in w.th a Cold Fit. this takes place in 99 out of a 100. there may be some few Exceptions but "Exceptio non tollit Regulam"

During the cold Fit we have 1st most undoubted proofs of Spasm or Constriction in the Extremities of the body, also every where. this is evident 1st from the paleness - Dryness - & coldness of the Skin 2nd from the pralenes of the urine 3rd from Hemorrhages being suppressed

during the cold Fitt &
1st from Tumor subsiding & Rapti=
going in upon the Accession of the
cold Fitt.

This cold Fitt for the most part ends
in a hot One during w: the Action
of the Heart & Arteries are encre=
sed. In the cold Fitt that properly con=
stitutes the Fever. the hot Fitt is an
Exertion of the "vis Naturae medicatrix"
to remove the cold Fitt. the cold
Fitt is properly a "Symptoma Morbi"
as depending immediately upon the
Proximate Cause. It is called by Stahl
Symptoma Pepsis. the hot Fitt is the

Symptomatica of Dr. Gaubius.
— All the fits of Phenomena we have mentioned are terminated sometimes in a few hours, but ~~too~~ very often these Phenomena succeed after longer or shorter intervals. the longest Interval is generally ~~about 48 hours~~ for 48 hours. It never exceeds 72 hours, & but seldom arrives at this. the shortest Interval is generally 12 hours & never less. the Intervals of the cold Fitt are filled up w: the hot Fitt or Apyrexia. the longer the Apyrexia the shorter the Paroxism. hence we generally find the cold Fitt of a Quartan ~~and the~~

is always the shortest, & the cold Fitt of a Quotidian always longest. in many Cases of Fever the paroxism fills up the whole Interval insomuch that there is no Apyrexia intervenes. I believe there is no such thing as continual Fevers. I never saw a Paroxism of Fever continue more than 18 hours, without some Remission. hence we always see Exacerbations & Remissions of Fever twice every 24 hours. from 30 years practice I have constantly found this to be the Case. Fevers are divide them into

Fever

Intermittents & Remittents. For we utterly exclude the notion of continual Fevers. The Remittents have been divided into continual Remittents & simply "Remittents" By which we mean that when Fevers return w: an evident Cold Fitt they are called Remittents. but when they return without a cold Fitt or w: Exacerbations only then they are called "Continual Remittents". Even those Fevers which are continual Remit: have a regular Exacerbation every third or 4th Day. Other Distinctions

of Fever are to be seen from ye Nature or Circumstances of the Paroxysm - in those Cases where a critical sweat does not succeed a Paroxysm or when an Apyrexia does not follow we find the Causes wch produced the first Fitt still continue so as to produce other Fitts tho' less vehement than the first. in these Cases the last Fitt is too weak to overthrow the Resistance or the Resistance too great to be overcome by the last Fitt. the last is most generally the Case. It may operate in two ways either 1st in preventing the Fer=
=mation

tion of a hot Fitt or 2nd in resisting it when formed. When this is the Case Death must be the Consequence if continued too long. the first is generally called a Nervous, the last an Inflamatory Fever.

The Cure of Fever must therefore be of two kinds as it is w: Apyrexia or without it. in the first we can act by preventing the Return of Paroxisms. the last by regulating the Fitts in a due manner. hot Fitts are often insufficient to overcome the Resistance merely by being too violent. hence thou our Indications of Cure must

be either to moderate the Fitts. I shall begin by speaking of the Cure of those Fevers in which there is an evident Apyrexia these Fevers you know are called Intermittents. The means of curing these kinds of Fevers are various. we shall mention each of them briefly.

1. By exciting a Fever just before the approach of the Fitts. this ~~fever~~ Fever may be excited (a) By the hot Bath, b, By the cold Bath, c, By Exercise. we have many Instances of men being cured an hour or two before the Fitt of an Intermittent Fever was expected by getting upon a trotting Horse & riding a few miles.

d, by Medicines. which are of two kind
1 Neutral Salts. They act in a man-
ner analogous to the cold bath. They soon
bring on a glowing heat which termi-
nates in sweat. The most common neutral
salt employed is Sal Ammoniac. —
2: no Medicines cure Intermittents that are
stimulating. Pepper & have often been
employed for this purpose w. success.
— All this means of exciting a Fever
are precarious Remedies. They often
aggravate the disease especially
the last Medicines we spoke off. The Others
may be used w. the more safety. great judge-
ment is necessary in supporting & regulating
these excited Fevers.

II The second Method of Cure consists in removing that Sensibility & Irritability which lays the Foundation for Tetanus that brings on the Spasm which is the Cause of the Cold Fitt. The Remedies which answer this Indication are

a Opium. This is Often used with Success in Fevers more especially in France. The Ancients likewise used it very successfully in all kinds of Fever. The utmost Prudence & Caution are necessary in giving it w: Regard to its Dose & the time of giving it. See Dr Stoll upon the Subject. For my part I have not employed it sufficiently to recommend it to you in

5, Peruvian Bark — I shall not here consider its modus operandi. we are sure it is a successful medicine. I believe many other Bitters if exhibited in a due Quantity would cure Intermittents as well as Bark. simple Astringents & Bitters & Astringents joined together, are equally powerful w: the Bark. I mention this because many people are prejudiced ag: the Bark & cannot be persuaded to take it. besides a Physician is often so situated as y: he cannot get it in sufficient Quantities to answer all the demands he has for it.

I shall here give you some general

Directions concerning the manner of exhibiting the Bark.

1 a sufficient Quantity of the Bark is absolutely necessary to cure an Intermitting Fever. When given in too small Quantities, it does harm by weakning the cold fit, & thus effecting an Intermitting into a continual Fever. No Quantity under ½ is sufficient to remove the fit of an Intermittent, nor ~~indeed~~ need the Quantity ever exceed ½ ℥. take notice here I only speak of the Intermittent in this Country in other Countries a greater Quantity may be necessary.

2nd: the Bark should always be given as near as possible to the time we expect the Fitt. I have seen several Ounces of Bark given to no purpose in Persons on the intermediate days of the Fitts, but Zvi has entirely removed it when given on the day we expected the Fever. I have known Zij give a tertian just before we expected to approach when given all at a Dose, but few stomachs will bear this Quantity of Bark. Zi is generally a sufficient dose for most of stomachs & when given in this Quantity Zvi may be given in six hours or: is sufficient to prevent the Return

Fits. the last Dose may be ℥ij if we
please, if we find it inconvenient give the
whole 6 Doses of ℥j each at an hours
distance.
3d After the Fits are cured it is of great
Consequence to prevent the Return of them.
the Disposition to them continues for
many Months in the body & the least
Occasional Cause will bring them
on again. to Obviate this Disposition
to the Return of Fits we must conti-
nue to give the Bark for some time
after they are removed. It is not suffi-
cient to give a few Doses of it. large &
frequent Doses shd be given, for if the
Fever returns again, it will be much

more violent than before according to
w^h we said before. the best time of giving
it as a Preventative is a few hours
before ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ time in w^h the
fit usually happens. when these
circumstances attended to I am sure y^e
Bark w^d ~~be~~ escape a great deal of
censure in the Cure of Intermittents,
Physicians would treat y^m w^h more
success.

Tonic Medicines. these are taken
chiefly from Mineral substances. they
are supposed to act in ye same man-
ner as Bark, but this is not a proper
place to enquire into this Question.
The metallic substances most commonly

and are 1. Arsenic & 2nd. Preparations of Copper. as to the 1st I have never yet used it & therefore cannot recommend it. Dr Stork condemns it. read his Work upon this subject. as the 2nd I cannot speak more confidently of its virtues. a late ingenious Pupil of mine has lately informed me of its usefulness in Intermittents & I think I have used it w. advantage. Do these tonic medicines as I said before act like q. Bark? Or do they act merely as Emetics? – let us first speak of the Use of Emetics as a Means of preventing Fits. I have found ℞ Emetic very efficacious in preventing Fits if given

an hour before we expect it in such Doses as not to excite a vomiting. they act either by preventing a cold Fitt, or shortening the hot Fitt. the use of this Remedy does not require the same Cautiousness in administering it as the Other means we have spoke off. they may be given w.th equal safety ~~at~~ in all stages of the Disease, but w.th most success a few hours before we expect y.e Fitt, so that the Patient may feel some sickness just as the Fitt comes on. the same Caution ought be used in giving vomits in Intermittents. I therefore conclude that I cannot determine whether the Preparations of Copper act as a tonic

medicine or as Emetics. if in the last way it has no Advantage over the Emetic. Jesuit's bark over the Arsenic will may act in the same way.

We come now to treat of the Cure of those Fevers wch are only Remitting or where no Hypyrexia attends. here we can only regulate the Fits of a Fever. the hot Fit is designed to remove the Spasm from the Surface but if it sometimes fails of its Effect.

1st By not being sufficiently excited, wch depends on (a) the powers of Nature being too weak, (b) upon the Cold Fit being too violent & thus preventing the

Fever

hot Fitt being excited. Or upon the Force of the Resistance being too great to be overcome by the hot Fitt. It would appear from this that Fevers were not cured merely because a hot Fitt was not sufficiently excited, but this is by no means true, for a hot Fitt must only be excited to a certain Degree for its being too much excited, it brings on Death no less soon nay. a want of Excitement. the Cure of Fevers will then turn upon exciting the hot Fitt to a due Degree, or moderating it when too violent. most of Physicians

think the last of these Indications chiefly necessary. Dr Huxham has persuaded us that even Dr Sydenham himself had nothing else in view in the Cure of Fevers. But we are sure there is a Foundation for the first Indication, & unless we attend to it we shall greatly mistake the Cure of Fevers.

I shall begin by taking Notice of the Indications of Cure in Inflammatory Fevers. By Inflam.y Fevers I mean those attended th w. topical Inflammation, as well as those w.ch are attended th w. no

phlegical Inflammation. in these last kind of Fever the Pulse is full & hard & therefore strong pulsations in particular parts of the Body. But there is a third kind of Inflam.d Fever attended w.th increased Action of the Heart & Arteries but not accompanied w.th Any marks of "Diathesis Phlogistica". these kind of Fevers before their Close resolve themselves into Nervous Fevers.

I shall now speak of the Remedies used in those kinds of Fevers when the Action of the Heart & Arteries are encreased. those Medicines w.ch are called Anti-

Phlogistic are here more immediately indi-
cated, which consist in avoiding ex-
ternal & internal irritation. The Fluids
are always in Cases of Fever determined
to the primaria where they are effused
& changed in such a Manner as to
produce Irritation of the internal kind
unless evacuated. Faeces likewise act
as internal Stimuli & should there-
fore be evacuated as soon as possible.
The 2nd part of the Cure of these Fevers con-
sists in moderating the Action of the
Heart & Arteries, by (a) Diluents
inwardly by taking off the Density &

Elasticity of the Blood - by destroying harmony & relaxing the extremities of the vessels. (b) By Acids & Neutral Salts. they all weaken the Action of the Heart & Arteries (c) By Evacuations especially by Stool which diminishes the Force & Vigour of the System. the Evacuants used should be of such a Nature as not to stimulate too much, nor should they be too violent for fear of deriving too much from the skin where some degree of Resistance should be kept up. (d) By Blood-Letting. most of Physicians administer this Remedy without

little Judgement. for my part I grow
every day more & more cautious in
ordering it. In Inflamat.y Fevers it
is certainly useful when attended with
topical Inflamenation. in Fevers atten=
ded only w.th an Inflam.y Diathesis
it is likewise useful but how shall we
ascertain the Degree of this? this Phlo=
istic Diathesis is often temporary. when
then shall we use or lay aside the Lan=
cet. we may use it w.th in all Young Per=
sons w.th safety especially when they are be=
yond Puberty. 2.nd in all Persons beyond
that Prime in whom a considerable

degree of Density & Rigidity in the Solids
occurs. 3.d in all sanguine Habits
by w.ch a mean Habit in w.ch the Fluids
are an Abundance proportion to the Solids.
4.th in all Fevers attended w.th violent
pains in the Head w.th a reddish Countenance
suffused Eyes & throbbing temples ... in
all Fevers attended w.th little Prostra-
tion of Strength - little Nausea - or sickness at
Stomach & above all w.th a full hard
Pulse 5.th In most of Fevers occasio-
ned by Cold w.ch mostly acts by inducing
Inflamatory Fevers. hence these Fevers are
most common in cold Climates. the
Presumption of the Presence of Inflam.

Fever

Diathesis is still further confirmed if Coryza - or Catarrh attend.

5th By Relief being obtained from Blood: Letting, & not By the Presence of Inflamatory Crust on the Blood. this affords no diagnostic Mark. when present it is not decisive in informing of the Presence of the Inflam: Diathesis.

this Inflamatory Crust is found in highly putrid Diseases where great Prostration of Strength & no Signs of Inflammation attend.

But <u>Bloodletting</u> is again hurtful in all Cases of Remitting Fevers

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attendd with complete Apyrexia as well as in intermitting fevers. for by weakning the Fitts it prevents nature's overcoming the Spasm. 2nd It is hurtfull when the Symptoms we mentiond before are not all or some of them present. 3d In cases of prostration of strength in the beginning of fever, or of weak pulse. 4th When fevers come on gradually with great signs lassitude & with no remarkable chilly fitt or tremors ushering in the pains in the head & Fever — 5th When the head is much affectd with Giddiness or Delirium & not attendd with signs of Plethora

or

or any extraordinary Determination of Blood to the Head. 6th When the Stomach is much affected w.th Sickness or Vomiting especially of Bile. 7th When they arise from Contagion, or occur in the Fall of the Year after a very warm Summer. 8th When a Fever has continued for some time & come to its ambiguous State between the Intermitting & Nervous Fever. in all these Cases I say Bleeding is hazardous, & should not by any means be used.

One difficult Case occurs here. we often see topical Inflammations w.th any great Increase of the Heart's Action coming on late in a Fever. — —

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How is this to be treated? Shall we use Cupping Glasses & Leeches? I have seen these often ineffectual & sometimes hurtful. Dr. Friend tells us he has used Bleeding w: th: advantage on the 12th Day of a Fever when a topical Inflamn: came on. For my part I can offer no general Rules. You must be guided by other Symptoms of the Disease.

We come now to speak of the Cure of the Nervous Fever as it is called. The general Indication here is to excite the hot Fitt to a due Degree, and remedy the weakned powers of Nature. - the hot Fitt, not being sufficiently excited depends either upon a weakness of the System, or because the Cause of

the Fever is too violent to be overcome by the powers of Nature, or because the Fitt is not sufficient to overcome the Resistance supposing it no greater than ordinary. This Resistance is a Constriction on the Extremities of the Blood-Vessels on the Surface of the Skin, w: the hot Fitt is designed to overcome. the extreme Vessels of several Other parts of the Body as well as y Surface of the Skin are constricted during a Fever.

The Cure must not be attempted by exciting the Fitt in such a Manner as to induce Sweat. we have many Accounts of the Mischief done by bringing

on Sweats too early in Fevers. There is but one Case when Sweats are admissible & y^t is in Periodical Disorders in wch it is necessary to expel the Cause of ye Disease, as soon as possible by Sweating. all Medicines then wch encrease the Action of the Heart & Arteries without relieving the Pain are hurtful. the best Diaphoretic Medicines are Diluent Drinks wch often remove Fevers in their early Appearance But Diluents are often ineffectual, upon the Acc^t of wch the Neutral Salts have been called in wch determine to the Surface of ye Body wch want exciting the Heart & Arteries.

The Neutral Salt most commonly employed is the Saline Mixture made wth Juice of Lemons & Vegetable Alkali. It is a useful Medicine. in ½ of an hour it seldom fails of inducing a Sweat in Fever. I conclude then that if when joined wth Diluting Drinks it is a good Medicine to excite the hot Fitt of a Fever. It appears to operate upon the Stomach in such a manner as to bring on a Determination to the Surface of the Body. But there are other Remedies wch operate in ye same way but more powerfully. These are Mettic Substances in General wch are not only here, but in many places

of Lycope wth great success in the Cure of Fevers. When they are taken in Doses rather too small to excite Vomiting they have the power of exciting the Pulse of the Skin & thus bring on Sweat.
Since the Application of Chemistry to Medicine Antimony has been selected as an Emetic; but Other Substances are as well such as Ipecacuana in the form of Doses=powder. Emetics then particularly Antimonial ones are powerful Medicines in Fevers by exciting the Vessels of the Skin. I would by no means recommend Antimony as the only Emetic. I have seen Ipecac^a & even Preparations of

Copper answer as well as any Preparations of Antimony whatever. all the Preparations of Antimony are such as are soluble in Acids, or such as are already converted into a Saline State by having an Acid joined to them. James's Powder is an Example of the first, & ye Metallic of the Second. Which is ye best Medicine? To determine this Question I must Observe that an actual Vomiting in Fevers from ye use of Antimony does more Harm than Good, because we cannot use it so often as the Disease may require, they moreover weaken the System too much. a Medicine then that excites a simple

Nausea does more service in Fever than Medicines which excite an actual Vomiting. That Medicine then will be best which lies longest in the Stomach without bringing on a vomiting. ~~[illegible]~~ Now James's Powder is very uncertain in its Operation upon the Liquor of our Liver ignorant of the Nature or Quantity of the Liquor in the Stomach. the powder then will be greatly influenced in its Operation by this Circumstance. In Order then not to be at the Mercy of such a Medicine I prefer the Saline preparations of the Antimony as made up in Tartar Emetic. This I think a

(a) viz: the Antim.l Wine.

much better Medicine than the Antimonial wine because 1st It acts too suddenly on the Stomach & thus destroys our intentions in giving it. ~~but~~ & 2nd It is a very precarious Medicine. & often loses its Quality by keeping.

The ℞ Emetic is generally employed in a fluid Form upon the Account of the smallness of its Dose. But when given in a solid Form it sometimes becomes more powerful Medicine & produces effects more analog: to James Powder.

The Dose of ℞ Emetic should always be small, least it should be too soon thrown from the Stomach, & for the

tube of being capable of increasing its
Dose so as to keep up the sickness at
the stomach. No warm Drinks should
be given with it with a view of promoting
a vomiting, unless the sickness should be
of such a nature as to excite the
most painful anxiety. The Dose of
order is generally 1/4 of a Grain, & in
some cases 1/8. The first Dose some
times is larger than this. & therefore no=
the Patient once or twice with is of Service
in the Beginning of Fevers but as I
said before should not be repeated again.

The ℞ Emetic passes over the
Pylorus into the stomach & therefore

induces a few Stools w:ch afford great Relief. I am not anxious to bring on a sweat w:th it. I have cured a thousand Fevers without sweating my Patients. a happy Circumstance for this Infirmary where our Patients are confined to such cold Rooms & narrow Beds!

The ℞ Emetic notwithstanding sometimes induces a sweat no lesser powerfully than James's Powder when given to the Quantity of 1/4 of a grain every hour, if we at y:e same time give warm diluting Drinks & confine our Patients closely to their Beds.

How far are Stools useful in Fevers? some Physicians think they are of

great consequence in order to carry off putrid bilious matters. I will not say how far they operate in this way, but I would observe that they act by taking off those spasms on the blood-vessels of the Intestines w.ch and while they remain there to keep up y.e Disease. These Stools are so highly useful that some suppose Mercury is an Ingredient in James's Powder. We should always therefore endeavour to have the purging Effects of Emetics as possible in Fevers. It is easy to determine it to the Bowels by giving it in such a manner as not to bring on

vomiting.

At what time should the Ipecacuanha be given? — If given in the Cold Fitt, it shortens it considerably & soon brings on a Fever & Sweat. if given during the hot Fitt it immediately brings on a Sweat. If given during the sweating it increases it considerably. — notwithstanding this, I believe there are certain periods in which it may be given to greater Advantage than Others. If given just before the Approach of an Intermitting Fever it does much more service than at Other times. This leads me to observe the same Rule in giving it in Continued Fever. I therefore always order it

just before the Exacerbation of the Fever
as I told you before was twice in ye 24
hours. how often should the ℞ Emetic
be given? I generally give it once
or twice at most a day, that is about noon
and in the Evening about 7 or 8 O Clock.
but if it should vomit or purge
the Patient immediately, it should by
no means be given so often or its
dose should be somewhat diminished.
How long must it be continued?
I find it most useful in ye Begin.s
of Fevers. it seldom fails, but in their Con.
in some Cases towards the Close of Fevers
have been Reason to fear it is an

unsafe Remedy. we have seldom
any occasion to continue it long as it acts
so powerfully in the Beginning of Fevers.
If it does no service in ye first stages
of Fevers before the 3^d or 4th Day it rarely
does much Good afterwards.

How does the ℞ Mettic operate?
By inducing Remissions in ye Fevers.
If given in an Evening it brings on
sleep - quiets Delirium & promotes sweat.
These are the most common & desirable
effects of the ℞ Mettic. unless these
Remissions are brought on before the 3^d or
4th Day we may lay aside the ℞ Mettic
as it will only weaken the Patient to no

purpose.

I shall add one more Observation
here & that is that Antimonial Medi-
cines often supercede the necessity of
Blood-letting, & they may be used in
all those Fevers where Bleeding is not
admissible. But in those Cases where
a phlogistic Diathesis attends, Bleeding
should always begin the Cure, or we shall
use Antimony to no purpose. I have
however seen some Instances lately of
persons under Inflam. Fevers cured
by the ℞ Emetic without Blood-Letting.
a Gentleman here present asked me
a few Days ago, when ℞ failed, what

Medicines I gave next. to this I answer that there are many recommendy authors, but I shall confine myself only to those which stimulate the system & relax the fur-face of the body.

Cold water is the principal Medicine used for this purpose. It was some years ago in Fevers, but has been laid aside of late especially in cold Climates. In Inflamatory Fevers especially in the spring of the year it may be useful but in all Autumnal Fevers it is highly useful even in the Coldest Climates. in Prussia & Silesia it is used with the utmost success in Fevers.

full kind. a Gentleman who was at the Siege of Martinico & the Havanna told me that he cured a Patient of a Putrid petechial Fever by exposing to the Open Air in such a manner as only to be defend him from the Sun & Rain. Upon the Whole I would recomend the use of the cool Regimen to you in Fevers of all kinds when they are not attended w.th any Marks of Inflam.n

2.nd Blisters — these are a more common Remedy in this Country than y.e cold water in all Cases of Topical Inflam.n y.e sooner they are applied to y.e part in Pain the better. I have seen them do harm by being applied too far from y.e Seat of a Disease

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3d Wine. I shall not here descant on its Methodus Operandi — It should be excluded from all inflammatory fevers & all fevers attended with inflammatory Diathesis. But in nervous fevers or even in the last stages of inflammatory ones, it is a most admirable Medicine: The Cautions to be observed in giving wine are as follow, 1st Attention should be paid to the habit of the patient, the more he has been used to drink the more he will require. 2nd It should never be given, as we said before in truly inflammatory fevers. 3d Blood letting or other Evacuations should generally precede its use.

4th It should be given more towards the
Close of Fevers than in the Beginning.
5th The Appetite of the Patient should
be consulted. I have known a Patient
who took a sudden Inclination for wine, &
without the Consent of his Physician or his
Nurse drank a Bottle of wine which
brought on a Sweat that immediately
terminated the Disease. 6th It should
be repeated according to the Relief pro-
duced. the more Relief it procures the
Patient the more Encouragement we have
to proceed in it. I have known a
man cured of a dangerous Small pox

Fever

by drinking Wine of Lorne daily. This then
within the Cure Amount of 10 days.

Janet Donald - labours under a regular Tertian without any thing peculiar to it. her Fits indeed do not observe any regr. Duration. They sometimes continue 6, but sometimes 12 hours. depend upon the different Circumstances of her Regimen. She has taken a Vomit & several purging Medicines.

Purges are useful in Intermitting when a great Quantity of Bile is poured into the Bowels, but in General they are very hurtful, as they tend to protract the Fits & weaken the Pts. I have seen Purges bring on Intermittents after they had been cured

by the Bark. My Reason for giving
this Formula a Purge was that the
Bowels under an Obstinate Costiveness.
the best Purgative when they are re-
quisite in Intermittents are Aloetic Pur-
gatives which act as tonick bracing medi-
cines. ~~for the Bark~~
I always give the Bark ~~as soon~~ as
soon as a distinct Apyrexia comes on.
the Practice of waiting till the Patient
has had 4, or 5 Fits arose entirely from
the absurd notions of waiting till Nature
had concocted morbific Matter fit to
be discharged. Another Caution should
be observed in giving the Bark to

not to give it too early in those Fevers
where an Inflamatory Diathesis attends
as is the Case in most of Vernal Inter-
mittents. The Delay here moreover is
attended w: less Danger. Altho' Jam
far from thinking Intermittent Fevers
are wholsome in the Spring especially in
Cold Climates as they all tend to bring on
Visceral Obstructions. upon the whole
then the Bark may be given safely
in all Cases where no Signs of topical Inflam-
mation appear or Congestions of any
kind. my Reason for delaying y Bark
in this patient
was to see w: Nature would do, as some
Physicians tell us She will cure herself

after a certain Number of Fits. But for my part I have never observed any thing of this kind. Another Reason for saying it was that she generally slept a few hours before the usual time of the Fits coming on, w.ch I told you before was the only proper time of giving the Bark w.th success. to all this I may add that several of the Principal of the Fever were worst Hysterick.

Mrs: McDonald labound under a Dou-
ble Tertian or a Fever applicable to w:
is called a Continued Fever. I did not give
her the Bark because 1st: she had an
Emancie Menstruum & in Consequence of
her bleeding at her Nose w: shows more
the Effect of an Inflam: Diathesis than Septon.
2nd Because she ~~could~~ recovered herself by taking
three whole Lemons w: from y: Pittamp
Autimony superseded the necessity of y: Bark.
I however tho't it a good Case for y: Ex:
mettie, & therefore Ordered it to her with
the most desirable success. She is now dis-
missed Cured. are Tertians & Quartians
different species of Fever? no - I believe they
are always the same species. I am convinced
y: all ~~[illegible]~~ Septidians are nothing but double Tertians.

Jane Brown - Labored under a slight Fever which according to ye common notion of Fevers was of the Contin.l kind. She had a vomit given her when she was first seized w.th it & took ye Emetic which removed her Fever. She now complains of an Obstruction of her Menses but as this suspect arises from Pregnancy I have dismissed her.

Delirium

Mary Newton - Came to me in a Delirium
that we are entirely ignorant of ye Symptoms
preceded it. It was attended wth a Coldness
the Feet. this was removed by bathing
in warm water. a Remedy wch I ought to
have recommended when I spoke of Fever. I
after Order the Feet to be fomented in Fevers
all kinds wth the most desirable success.
we are much indebted to Dr Gilchrist
his excellent Observations upon the
use of this Remedy. This woman's Pulse
continued to 112 ~~of~~ Minutes for a Time
after she got well & after every other Symp=
tom wch indicates the Presence of Fever had
left her. this may show you how little
Dependance is to be placed upon the

Case in establish the Presence or Degree of Fever. —

Mr: Wallace — The great Turenne used to say that he never lost a Battle but when he was in Fault. I have often thought the same Speech might be used by many Physicians when they lose their Patients. I have got little Credit from this Woman's Case & I am afraid from it you will derive little Instruction, — perhaps I bled her too much, or perhaps did not give her the Medicines proper time from not understanding the regular Period of the Fever's Incubation. I am uncertain whether we purged

our Physicians farewell. She took a
quantity of Opium w: I have some
times given w: success in Fevers, but fear
it has done her Harm. Musk and
Camphor would perhaps have been
better Medicines. But let us enquire
into her Case, & perhaps we shall be better
reconciled to our Practice. She had been
some time ago under a Rheumatic Affection
after being cured went out of this House
~~[illegible]~~ in very cold weather w: brought on
a Fever of so violent a nature which
yield to any Remedy. She was moreover
of a Melancholly Temperament w: appe
ars very plainly during the whole Course
of her Fever. She was constantly under

the Influence of Fear w.ch always enu-
ces the Danger & Obstinacy of Fevers.
I have Often Observed that melan-
cholly Persons are always handled most
severely by Fevers. all the Marks of this
Melancholly Temperam.t appear in this
Woman such as low Delirium - & very
quick Pulse which in all Cases indicates
the utmost Danger. When the Pulse goes
beyond 140 ℘ Min: the Patient very
seldom escapes.

Dan.l McDonald — has long been ex-
posed to Cold & Hard Labour. all the
symptoms of his Disease such as Cough
pain in the Throat & inflamm.y
not on the Blood all point out an
Inflamm.y Diathesis of his System.
I bled him but once, because I did
not suspect any topical Inflamm.y
Peripneumony. It appears Probably
he a Fever w. Inflamm.y Diathesis
Toward the Close of his Fever the
symptoms seemed to show a Fever
approaching to the Nervous kind, and we
accordingly gave him Wine & other Cordial
medicines which relieved him much. I

would observe here that Bleeding on
the 10th Day of Inflam.y Diseases even
Pulmonary ys themselves in always very
useful, for by this time the Inflam.y
Diathesis goes off & the vis vitæ sinks
considerably, so that Bleeding cannot
be used but at the Risque of y.r Patient's
life. in general we find it unsafe to
bleed after the Inflam.y Crust disappears
from the Blood. But this Observation
liable to many Exceptions. It may
taken in w.h other collateral Circum-
stances. ——

Sam. Drummond. has laboured for some time under a Fever w: an Inflam: Diathesis. I have no new Observations to make on this Case. Blood-Letting is generally ordered in Venal Fevers, but it may often be superseded by the Tart Emetic. I am more & more convinced every day that Blood-letting is much abused in Fevers. since ye use of Tart Emetic in Fevers it has been used less frequently than formerly. I think you did not order it in this Man's Case altho' some Degree of Inflammatory Diathesis attended. he was cured by the Tart Emetic alone. Do all Fevers observe a Regular Time? I have made too few Observations to speak w: Confidence here. I believe

of Emetic often breaks Fevers before
the regular time, but in general it only
alleviates them in such a Manner y:
the Crisis happens more easily. the 11th:
& 14th: are for the most part Critical
days in this Country. Most of those
Fevers wch: are deadly terminate on y 11th:
but those who recover from Fevers
seldom have a compleat Crisis till the
14th: a great Remission takes place on
the 11th: but the 14th Day carries off y Disease.

Inflammation

Thos: Bale - has been treated here for
some time for the venereal Disease with
Mercury. this gives a great Degree of
Susceptibility w:th Regard to Cold. from this
Indisposition he was affected w:th y.e Ordin:y
Temperature of the Air in such a Manner
as to have a Fever induced. he had some
Symptoms w:ch indicated the Inflam:y
Diathesis, but as these were transitory I
omitted Bleeding, & gave him ℞ Emetic.
Unhappily this purged him in such
a Manner that I was Obliged to desist.
Instead of it I substituted y.e Ipecacuana.
but still the Purging continued, which
made one imagine that it was Critical, &
therefore I took no Other Means to check
it. —

Fevers attended w.th topical Affections are of three kinds 1st Such as are attended w.th topical Inflammation 2nd Such as are attended w.th Haemorrhage & 3rd Such as are attended w.th Flux. We should confine our=selves to Fevers of the first kind only, & it is to do that shall treat of Inflamm.n in general.

The Symptoms of Inflam.n are well known to you all - Redness - Heat - Swelling Pain - & sometimes Fever w.th a hard pulse. We can only judge of internal Inflammat.n by Fever - pain & full hard pulse.

What is the Proximate Cause of Inflam.n?

Physicians still differ about this Ques=
on & few of them I believe understand
fully. all the Symptoms we have menti=
ned may be accounted for from encreased
impetus & a greater Celerity in the Pulsations
of the Heart & Arteries. But it is the
cause of this encreased Impetus? Bellini
& Boerhaave tells us that it depends upon
Attraction by wch means the velocity &
force of the Blood is encreased in the Arteries
But this is inferred from false prin=
ciples. Dr Haller goes into a contrary
extreme & says no Inflam: can arise
from Obstruction. we shall endeavour to
compromise these Opinions.

Encreased Impetus depends upon an

an encreased action of the vessels, & this
occasioned by stimulus. hence in many
ons of Inflamm: we see the Operation
of direct stimuli as in Blisters, Burns
Scalds from Thorns &c. all these indu
Inflammat: without the Intervention of
ad Fitt or Fever. But the Enquiry does
not end here. we often see Inflamm:
tion where these stimuli cannot act.
Boerhaave calls in Morbific Matter
to account for Inflamm: where no
stimulus appears but I see no necessity
for this supposition. the different Circum
stances of Heat & Cold we see daily bring
on Inflamm: as in the Rheumatism,

shew no Morbific Matter can attend.
But further we often see Inflamn:
brought on by the same Causes as Fevers &
Cold Fits. hence then it appears
that it may depend upon the same
cause. The Causes wch induce Fever pro-
duce a Reaction of the Sensorium wch Reac-
tion in Cases of Inflammation is determined
to one part only. I do not say that
Inflamn: depends upon a spasm in
upon the Extremities of the Arteries, nor
imagine that this wd bring us back
to Obstruction again. Nor will I with Dr
Cullen deny that Obstruction never operates
as a cause of Inflamn: at times. all
these Discussions must be passed over here

we shall hasten to observe that
Inflam.n may depend upon an increa-
sed action or tonic power of the Arteries of that part
which the Inflammation happens.
in other words an increased Irritability
depending upon increased tonic power.
this Inflam.n is of such a nature at
times that it induces a general
increased action of the whole Arterial System.
the Pension of w.h is always increased
in proportion to the increase of Inflam.n.
this explains the reason why Inflam.n
is always attended w.h a hard Pulse &c.
those Constitutions w.h are most sanguine
these are most disposed to Inflam.y
diseases. Bleeding we know always

lution & tension, hence its great usefulness
cases of Inflam.n: topicks are used generally
topically according to the universality
confined nature of the Inflammat.n.
From hence we see the distinctions
between Inflam.n & Phlegmasia.
nce are Causes wch operate directly & indi-
on the system. The Arteries are direct-
affected in Inflam.n while the Heart com-
es in to former Condition. Passions of
e mind on the contrary act directly
the Heart & secondarily on the Arte-
es so as to increase their Action. Those
ases where the Arteries are affected first
e called Inflam.ns & where the Heart
affected first they are called Phleg-
-masia.

Cold operates on the first directly, & Contagion on the last. the Fever often continues after the Tension is taken off from the Arteries which may depend upon the Heart being lock'd in Action as the Cause of the Fever when ye Inflam. and Diathesis goes off. — these two States Fever I told you before require very particular & different Remedies which your own sagacity will easily point out.

Inflammation is divided into Several kinds by Physicians. Dr. Boerhaave divides them acc. to the Nature or Size of the Arteries Obstructed. hence he supposes Phlegmon affects the Vessels & Erisipelas the Serous Pipes while Oedema affects a Second Order

serous vessels but all this is merely
hypothetical. Anatomists of late deny
any such thing as serous vessels de-
creasing in the Order Dr Boerhaave has
offered. The Phlegmon & Erisipelas
seem are different in their Symptoms &
appearance but this may depend upon other
causes than Difference of vessels.

There are 3 general species of Inflamn:
1. Phlegmon 2. Erisipelas & 3. Rheumatism
there may be Others, but we shall at pre-
sent confine ourselves to these. The
Phlegmon is distinguished from ye 2 Others
species by terminating in suppuration.

of Erisipelas or Phlegmon ever and
suppuration it must be owing to a
Phlegmon supervening. The Tumor attend.
ing Phlegmon depends on Fluids accumulat,
ed in proper vessels. It then causing the
tumor. I would not infer here that
there can be no Tumor without effusion of
Fluids. But I affirm that all Tumors from Inflam:
tion or Phlegmon has an opening
into a vein & an exhaling vessel into the
cellular Membrane. if the increased
velocity of the blood in a sudden the vein
will not yield. & hence an effusion must fol:
low into the Cellular Membrane. But
an effusion appears more probable from the
redness w: th: ch: it is sometimes attended by
heat or pain supervening. we find effusion

in all Cases of internal Inflammation thus
y Phrenitis after Death we always find
ffusion between the Dura & Pia Mater.
Inflamm.ⁿ of y Lungs also we always
ad Fluids effused in the Cavity of y Thorax.
But why sh.d these Effusions happen only
internal parts of the Body? to this I
nswer that no Secretory Organ is inter=
ed between the Integ, & its exhaling
el in y internal parts of y Body,
hereas there is such an Organ always
tuated on the Surfac of the Skin: the
atter exhaled from y Surface of the
y is likewise excrementitious whereas that
exhaled internally is always designed

be absorbed. All this tends to prove that an increased Impetus of the Arteries tends to induce an Effusion in exhaling Arteries. But we have more direct proofs of it. we find red Globules after death in the Lungs of peripneumonic Patients. This is not owing to a Rupture of the Arteries but to a Dilatation of them. This will appear more probable when we consider that all Pus is bred by Serum thickened, and undergoing a kind of Fermentation. this Mr. Gaber has sufficiently proved. I therefore assume this Fact as established. From this then it appears that an Effusion of Serum must take place

ovious to ye Formation of Pus. the Same
ym w: attend on Inflam: must depend
hen such an Effusion. even Dropsies
ay sometimes depend upon a greater
halation than Absorption of Serum. this
m explains the Reason why the Fluid
und in the Bellies of Dropsical Patients
ar sometimes been of a purulent Nature.
have read One Instance of this quoted
y Dr. Gaber but have had two Instances
it myself in my Own Practice. the Matter
amated from both of them afforded all
e usual Marks of Pus. we often find
e same Crust in ye Serum effused in in
ral Inflammation that Mr. Gaber so

often found in his Experim.ts on Pus out of the body. But there is another Instance of it. we often find Matter Spit up from Phtisical Patients wch has all the Properties of Pus (see Dr Hales's Lectures) & yet no Ulcer has been found in the Lungs after Death. wn can this depend on? Why upon an effusion of Serum into the Bronchia wch Stagnation & Fermentation must have been converted into Pus. Effusions likewise happen in other Cases of Inflammations as well as in those wch suppurate. there often Serum effused in Dropsies & scalrobed skin wch undergoes no Change from not

being disposed to be converted into Pus.
In the same manner in many Cases
of Inflammation Serum has an this Dis-
position to be changed into Pus. Moreover
the Absorbing Vessels are in such a State as
to prevent Suppuration by speedily Absor-
bing the effused Serum. Suppuration then
must depend upon Serum's being dispo-
sed to be converted into Pus. This Dispo-
sition may depend upon its being Differently
impregnated w: the Coagulable Lymph w: may
depend upon y: different Circumstances
increased Impulses. When It is not suffici-
ently impregnated w: Lymph It appears to be least
disposed to Suppuration. When it contains

(Ca) "This Disposition will appear more probable when we add that ye Serum is so little disposed to Corruption that it has often been found to be a powerful Antiseptic. This property in it depends upon its Abounding so much wth the Salts of the Blood. —

a comparison of Lymphatics it appears
the most disposed to Suffocation: i.e.,
that does Gangrene depend On? upon
an Effusion of red Blood. the addition of
red Blood hastens the Putrefaction of the
Lymph according to Mr. Gibson's Experiments.
we have many proofs of this Effusion in In-
flammation more especially in the Anthrax.
But Other Circumstances are to be taken
to account for Gangrene w.h I must
candidly communicate to you. Gangrene
appears to be determined by some putrid
ferment in our Fluids w.h is most deter-
mined to the Surface of the Body. hence
it may be produced without the Effusion
of red Blood as in some putrid Fevers.

But again Gangrene may depend upon
a simple Atonia of the ~~vessels~~ Solids. many
causes may produce this Atonia such as
cold. astringent narcotic or debilitating ap-
plications. But the Atonia may arise from
the Weight of Pressure or over Distention
of the vessels alone w.h determines to Ob-
struction. thus have I endeavoured to illus-
trate the three common terminations of In-
flammation But there is a 4th Termination
viz, when the Inflam.y Diathesis ceases
but a portion of Fluids still stagnates in the
distended vessels. this Termination is called
Schirrus. It happens most in those Glands
that are most convoluted & where there are

which has a humour from the Fluids are most
ept to stagnate in Glandular parts. Schir-
ho however must not be confined to Glands
ly as we often find Inflam.n terminate
ate in hard Tumour in other parts as
ras in Glands such as in the cellular
ssue of the Lungs. ~~and in other parts~~.
ch kind of Tumour occur most frequently
Persons subject to hæmophelas.

We shall now treat of the 2.nd species of
Inflammation viz:

Erisepilas. It is not liable to Supu-
ation like Phlegmon & generally happens
ch vessels as are not connected
cellular Membrane. does this depend

upon the vessels being too small to admit the suppurating effusion? no I think not. Erisipelas only takes place on ye surface of the skin or in places analogous to it i.e. where a Cuticle covers ye surface of part, such as ye Mouth & Intestines there is no such Covering on ye viscera I therefore I doubt whether Erisipelas can happens in any Viscera whatever, however much Authors have talked of it. Most of the Erisipelas we are acquainted with are Affections of the Skin, & always found upon an acrid matter deposited under the Cuticle. this appears probable from the Application of Acids bring-

m Erisipelas upon the Skin. any thing
that confines the Perspiration wch is of an
avid nature, brings on y Erisipelas
this Perspiration is y vehicle of
Exanthematic Poison the Reason why
y are so much determined to y Skin.
Linnaus calls y Erisipelas y Rotyphus
Exanthematicus & wch is great propriety from
causes we have now assigned. Erisipe=
las makes its most frequent appearance
the Face. this is one of Erisipelas -
3d Rheumatism. It is distinguished
m Phlegmon by not suppurating
shing plan in Repels wch have no
mmediate Connection wch cellular Substance

It is seated in the Membrane of y^e Tendon
sometimes but rarely in y^e Membrane
of the Muscles. Does it affect the Mem-
brane of the Ligament? No. I believe
it. It ~~is~~ is rather supposed y: ye Gout
seated there, but this is still doubtful
I believe they very often battle y^m:
affect the same place, & depend on nearly y^e
same Cause.
It is distinguish: you see from ye Other
Joints by its fixt. 2nd by not terminat^g
in Suppuration & 3rd by an inflam^y
in Adhesio.
Does the Pain depend upon an Affect^n
of the Membrane of the Tendon itself, or
is it only propagated by them into ye Joints.

we have many analogies that favour
the last Opinion such as the Electrical
Shock wch is confined or restrained at the
limits, & other pains wch by Oscillations
are propagated from lps to more sensible
parts. we seem to confirm this ye time
when an Instance of a transition of the
pain to any of the viscera.

Why does Rheumatism continue so long? wch
seldom or any marks of Inflamn: but
pain? why does it end in Palsy? Why
Palsy sometimes attended w. Rheuma:
pains? Why does it resemble the
pains of the Scurvy or Gout? I shall
not answer these Questions here, but

leave them as an Exercise for your own ingenuity.

But there is another species of Inflammation different from all these. viz Phalenica. It never terminates in Inflammation it does depend on an effused, nor is its seat analagous to Rheumatism. to these I may add species of Inflamm.n viz Catarrh. w.ch is an Inflamm.n of any Membrane on w.ch mucus is secreted, hence it may have its seat in the Nose - Fauces - Urethra as well as the Trachea. It is attended w.th an acrid Matter effused from the Follicles of Mucous Glands in a thin state. It

so you see then distinguishing its Seat & Cause. The Mucus may be y vehicle of an Exanthematous matter; hence y reason why Cough - Coryza &c so often attend the Measles Small pox & other eruptive Disorders. The Tenesmus in Dysentery is often nothing else but Cutaneous Affection.

Besides these there are other Species of Inflammation. all the Exanthemata differ in the Nature of y Lymphy & in y Symptoms wch attend them. I have called all a Species. but they might think be called different Genera of Inflammation w equal Propriety.

I shall now offer a few Things on the
Cure of Inflamen: in general. the
Remedies for this purpose are
Evacuations Bleeding - Vomiting - topi:
cal Applications such as Blisters &c.
I cannot take time to speak of each
these, I shall only add a few
words on Blood-Letting. This
is used with Great Freedom in all Cases
of topical Inflammation. but I think
is too much Freedom. in Peripneumonia
it often surprises Expectoration & Great
danger of the Patient by checking the
secretion which causes this Expectoration.

Moreover reader all periodical Disorders are inveterate. many ~~Dis~~ inflam.ty diseases are periodical. I have read of it often & have seen it as regular as in any kind of Fever. Rheumatisms are often periodical & are in those Cases to be cured only by the Bark. Blood letting is great mischief ~~to~~ here.

But again Injection disposes the Body to be more readily affected w.th Cold, & is always attended w.th a slow Convalescence. It may likewise destroy the due proportion of red Globules in the Blood, & thus induce a general Debility & want of Tension in the System especially in y.e Stomach. The

Anaemia of Leiuteaud is brought on by
frequent Blood Letting. I had an Infetance
lately of a man falling into a Dropsy
the Thorax & lower Extremities merely in
consequence of bleeding him too freely in
Rheumatism. The French Physicians
are now laying aside Blood Letting in
Pleurisy they formerly used it. Leiuteaud
Com will first appears it so warmly
that he appears to be in Danger of
falling into the contrary error. If then
the Consequence of General Bleedings are
so dangerous we are happy in being
able to substitute Topical Bleedings in
their Room. I have used them in

of the ulcerous Angina's Peripneumony: respira-
tion more especially in Rheumatism: the
most desirable success. for if Inflamm:
tends upon an encreased tension of the
vessels in the inflamed part, diminishing
it in ye Cure part must certainly do
good service. Arteriotomy is a species of
Arterial Bleeding, but in many Cases it is not
so useful as Cupping or Leeching: when more
Relief than Arteriotomy. This is all I
shall advance upon this subject —

Marg: Dougal – Labour under a Rheu-
matism w: she attributes to great Fatigues
Fatigue always disposes the Body to be
affected with Cold w: we know induces
Rheumatism. I did not choose to
bleed her altho I ordinarily order it in
the Beginning of Rheumatism. my
Reason for not bleeding her was upon the
Acc: of her having her Menses on her.
I dont know that it w: have been
dangerous but we must conform to y:
Prejudices of the Women in particular.
the Menses w: are sometimes attended w:
Danger, I always order Bleeding du-
ring Menstruation if it should happen
in the Height of y: Disease, but in

Rheumatism where there is less Danger
I think it a matter of less consequence.
I ordered topical Bleeding in this
woman's case w.th advantage. Leeches
were applied to her Temples w.th after
relieved her. her Pains shifted from
place to place in such a manner
that I Leeches no longer did her any
service. from this hint after her Rheu-
matism ceased I ordered her blood pretty
freely from the Arm w.th entirely removed
her Pains for a few ~~years~~ Days. Blis-
tering ordered by the Leeches w.th has been
recommended in Inflam.y Diseases. this

medicine has done great Service in Pleurisy & Peripneumony in North America. perhaps our Inflam[illegible] diseases differ from theirs, for it does not do much Service in this Country.

If ever it does Good, it is by Evacuating on the Stomach in a manner analogous to Emetics. the Lobelia is given in Rheumatisms as a Sudorific, but I do not approve of Sudorifics in Rheumatisms. I therefore gave it as a Purgative. I cannot say I approve of Purges in Rheumatisms. they generally do more Harm than Good. however

I choose to give it in this Woman's Case, but I cannot say w.h any great hope. She is upon the whole now pretty well. I shall only add One Observation here i.e. q.d is that very little Blood-Letting was need. She had 3℞ Leeches only applied to her w.h drew about ℥℞ to ℥j of Blood a piece. q.d Blood drawn from her Arm was not very considerable. The whole Blood drawn amounted perhaps to 40 Ounces & this in q.d space of 20 Days. from this you see the Necessity & advantage of opening the Blood of our Patients in many Cases.

James Anderson has complained of a
periodical Rheumatism & yet was at-
tended w.th but very little Fever. Upon
this he Conducted to cure him by
topical Bleeding. The Pains in his
Joints were attended w.th no Swelling even
tho it affected the Hypochondria where Swel-
lings are most apt to occur. in these Cases
Blistering does more service than Blee-
ding. When this he Applied Blisters
to his Man's Limbs which did much
more service than the topical Bleed.g
we had formerly used to him. The Pain
shifted after the Bleeding was used w.ch
shows y.t topical Bleedings act in Rheu-
matic Cases. & hence they do little service unless

applied directly to the parts inflamed.
— I gave him the Lenitia as a Ano=
dyne, & continued it for 11 Days together,
but was unable to procure y^e Sweat we
desired. Perhaps this was owing to its be=
ing kept too long for the efficacious part
of the Medicine is a volatile part. How
does Sal ammoniac operating well in Rheumatism?
This Patient tells me that he sweating
beginning of his Disease but grew worse
after it. in general I find all Sweats
whether natural or Artificial do mis=
chief in the Beginning of Rheumatism.
in this last Stage they may do service. I
therefore gave this Man Dover's powder
at this time in y^e latter End of his

disease & I think he w^d a great deal of
fancy. he grew well, & has since
been discharged from the Infirmary.

James Hay - has laboured under
a Rheumatism without much pain -
Fever - or Swelling. his Friends tho^t
he had a Palsy; but the moving
nature of his pains - the seat of them
the Inflammatory crust on his blood - &
the clear Excess of ye Function of his
Intestines all convinced me that
his Disease was of the Rheumatic kind.
& the Sanguinous System or ye Membrane

of the Muscles affected here? Strain: ch
bring on a Rheumat: m as well as Lassi-
ude & Fatigue tend to show us y: Rheu-
m: is located in y e membranes of y e Mus-
cles. How are the Muscular Fibres
affected? Cold is y e most universal
cause of Rheumatism Cold you know
is sedative in both y e forces of Sense &
motion, It has the Reason why it so
often induces Atonia & Palsy, but tho
in a moderate Degree it proves Stimula-
ting & excites the Flow of Blood into the
Arteries. But when the Cold prevails a
little more than Ordinary it acts as a
sedative & hence induces the Atonia

Rheumatism

& Debility wch we see occur in this Patient. —

I have attempted his Cure by ℞ & the use of Dover's powder. the Dose he took was ℈ bone a day wch contains gr^s of Opium. a greater Dose than this is unsafe in Diseases where an Inflammat^y Diathesis attends. he took this medicine for some time w^out any success in this quantity I therefore encreased the Dose to ℈ wch did him little or no Service. next I ordered him Blisters wch indeed Ought to have been ordered sooner — they were applied to the

place where the pains were located, and
relieved him considerably with Regard to
his Pains. the Atonia still continues
which seems now to constitute his
chief Disease. to remedy this I have or-
dered him the Pol: Pills & ye warm Bath.

Ophthalmia

Ophthalmia, formerly said was a species of Inflammation peculiar to itself. It never suppurates. It generally depends upon a Relaxation of the blood vessels of the Eye & disposes them to receive a preternatural quantity of blood. hence they receive blood from a very slight impelling force. It is to be cured by Astringent Medicines. many writers I know condemn them, but most of ingenious Practitioners ~~[illegible]~~ see them all Objections to them arise from Theory. I have used them for 30 years & always w.th the most desirable Success. An Obstruction of the menses disposes

common to this Disease, the Reason of this requires no Explanation. we have had several female Patients lately in this House w.th Opthalmia's arising from this Cause. the Cure in this Case must be attempted w.th Bleeding & Astringents. The Astringent Application I generally order is a Poultice made of Bread in water w.th a Solution of Sugar of Saturnine=red upon it. I have seldom known this Poultice fail in y.e Cure of Opthal=mias. Hippocrates says "a Dyarrhoea cures an Opthalmia" perhaps it is may be so. I therefore order them some gentle purges w.th advantage. —

a variety of Astringent medicines have been employed in Ophthalmia, but the most efficacious of them all is Sac: Saturn: & White Vitriol. The Sach: Saturn: does not serve when applied externally to the Eye in the Form of a Poultice as formerly mentioned. The Coagulum Aluminosum & Aruga Oris have been employed wth success. The last is rather too stimulating. The White Vitriol applied in Collyria is the best kind of Application to be introduced in the Eye I know.

— The Method of Bleeding is generally performed by Leeches. But these

sometimes poisoning Flesh, & induce a swelling thro' ye Whole Face. upon this ac: I generally use Cupping Glasses to the Eye instead of Leeches. —

Opthalmia very often attend the ven: Disease according to Astruc but I am very oft to doubt it. —

Weakness of the Stomach.

Ann Muir — has complained of a considerable Tumor in ye Region of her Stomach wch sometimes was larger than at other times. this is a sufficient proof that her Complaint was seated in her Stomach, & that it depended upon wind. this Disease is so very frequent that it is seldom observed especially if it is attended wth Eructations. in our Patient's Case no Discharge of wind took place either upwards, or downwards. if we want a Name for this Disease we may call it "Tympanites stomachalis".

What is its proximate Cause? Air confined in ye Stomach. ~~depending~~ does it depend on Aliment containing a great Quantity of Air?

I cannot think it does as we often see vegetables yt. contain a great deal of Air taken into even a weak Stomach yet no Flatulency or Distention ensues it. this is somewhat unaccountable, but may depend upon ye Gastric & other liquors of the Stomach being poured out in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of Air in ye Stomach by entangling & lessening its Elasticity. the Cause then of the Swelling of the Stomach depends nothing else than an Atonia of that viscus. But wt. confines the Air in ye Stomach? a Spasm on its Orifices which we know to universally attends most Cases of ~~Spasm~~ Atonia. this Contraction I believe often

weakness of the Stomach

ceives the Pylorus.

our Indications of Cure are

1 To strengthen the Tone of ye Stomach & of ye System in general.

2d To excite the Alimen: Canal

3d To prevent the present Spasm, and obviate the Return of them.

The 1st Indication is to be answered by strengthening or tonic Medicines. such as the Tinctura Martis. this woman has taken it for some time mixed w: the Tinctura Aromatica. this did her little service, I therefore gave her IV Medicines to excite the Alimen: Canal, such as Tinctura Sacra wch is the most powerful Medicine known for

exciting the peristaltic motion of ye Guts.
I likewise gave her Gum Guaiac
wth ye same intention. It is an excellent
Carminative, stimulating medicine but
it only efficacious when given in solution.
Pix when dissolved seldom fails of gently
opening the Bowels, but it had no such
effect upon her.

III. To answer this Indication I gave
her Opium but still joined it with
a Cathartic medicine. This Method of
treating her answered very well, and did
her a great deal of service. She is now
about Puberty, a period in life in wch
women are often subject to diseases of
ye Stomach. They are seldom cured till
Menstruation comes on —

Mrs. Reed - has labored for sometime under the Piles. This is a very difficult Disease, inasmuch as it is beyond the reach of general medicines. general blood letting does not decrease ye impetus of ye blood in ye Hæmorrhoidal vessels. Local bleeding might perhaps be of use in this case as well as in all Hæmorrhages wch we know depend on increased action of ye vessels, but as this has not yet been tried, we cannot order it in ye present case. Astringents somewhat more freely applied topically but I have found them hurtful in Hæmorrhoids of long standing. however I ordered her ⊕ r internally an Astringent

Hæmorrhoids

& Sedative especially as she complained of flatulency at ye same time. I think ye medicine did her service. I likewise gave her frequent Doses of Ipecac^a which I have found highly useful not only in ye Hæmorrhoids, but in immoderate flux of ye menses. my intention in giving this medicine was to procure a Determination to ye skin, for wch purpose I joined Opium wth it. This method of treat^t this Patient succeeded, & she was discharged cured.

Purging medicines were now & then thrown in, but these were nothing but Salts - Manna & ♃. —

John Jordie — has laboured under a Hypocondriasis. this Disease is founded upon a particular state of ye Nervous System, & generally shows its effects in ye Alimentary Canal. It is often induced by Affections of the Abdominal Viscera especially Scirrhosities altho' it is sometimes merely Spasmodic. the Last is by far the most favourable of the two. the First is generally incurable. Our Patients Case was of this kind. he was troubled wth frequent Vomiting & Obstinate Costiveness. this made me imagine he laboured under a Scirrhus of the Pylorus. but how I was mistaken

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for upon dissecting his body immediately after his Death no morbid Appearance was seen in his Stomach. the affection then of his Stomach must have been purely Spasmodic, & must have arose from low Down. they often ~~in~~ rose upon to his Sensorium like the Hysteria & therefore induced Delirium or Stupor. this Spasmodic Stricture of the Stomach often induced in him w: is called the "Cardialgia Sputatoria" or w is called in this Country the "Water Brash" - there was a remarkable Torpor attended the ~~Great~~ Gutts which was seated chiefly in y great Gutts.

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This is sufficiently proved from the Costiveness under wh: he laboured. Purges did him but little service, wh: shows us that Purges act only on ye small Guts wh: appears to be owing either to their being Destroyed by the digestive powers or Absorbed, or rendered inert by too much Diffusion. This happens more especially to Vegetable Substances. Aloes is an Exception to this Observation. hence it acts only by promoting the Excretion of the Faces. Sulphur too passes thro' ye small Guts unchanged & acts only on ye large Ones, wh: makes it so very useful in ye Hæmorrhoids.

Hypocondriasis

The Colon was found remarkably con-
stricted wch shew y^t the Fæces was
chiefly lodged there. the Blood Vessels
of the Mesentery appeared very turgid w^ch
was owing to their being so much com-
pressed by the Obstructed Guts. the
Blood is often squeezed out into the
Guts, & discharged upwards & down-
wards of a black Colour. this was
w^t ye Ancients called y^e "Atra Bilis".
It happened to our Patient. the
Blood sometimes stays so long in
ye Guts as to become putrid & then
inflames the ~~Guts~~ this likewise was
ye Case wth this Patient, & this was y^e
Reason why his Guts were found

in

in a Dangerous State. Thus have I finished the acc.t of the Cause & Symptoms of this Man's Disease.

As to the Method pursued in treating his Disease I gave Aloes in small Doses - Senna & Neutral Salt especially the Glauber Salt. I likewise gave him common Salt with his Senna. This not only acts as a gentle Purge, but often proves the most powerful Antihemettic when every thing else has been used to no purpose. None of these Medicines purged him. I therefore gave him Jallap & Calomel, but divided it into several Doses. I would have

gave it sooner, but liquid Purges are generally best in all Cases where vomiting attends, tho' I think I have seen Exceptions to this Rule. The Jallap & Calomel however did not operate on him. I returned the ℞ common Salt, but gave it in a larger portion of Water. For I have often found Min: Waters purge more from ℞ Quantity than Quality. Glysters at last opened his Bowels from stimulating the Obstructed Gutts, wh: confirms the Observation we made at first concerning the Operation of Purges.

David Robinson - has laboured under an Anasarca wont ye usual Causes w^h induce or Symptoms w^h attend it. such as Atonia - Defect of Fluidity in ye Blood - Difficulty of Breathing - Irregularity in the Heart's Action or any thing like Ascitic Affection. Lime in his Disease is owing to a part^l Affection of the "Vena Cava descendens" w^h is probably owing to Compression from Causes unknown. I have endeavoured to cure him by promoting an Absorption of the water. for this purpose I gave him Diuretics such as Dry Colchicum Squills &c in small Doses to prevent their being discharged too soon from ye System.

Anasarca

I joined w: the these Purgative Medicines & made Punctures in his Legs

Diabetes.

John Young - has long laboured under a true Diabetes. the Cause & Nature of this Disease are involved in Obscurity. I have not time now to enquire into them. I have generally found visceral Obstructions to attend this Disease, but I have no Reason to suspect this in our present Patient. his Disease seems rather to arise from the ~~Irritation~~ Balance of the Functions being destroyed i.e. Respiration being Obstructed, & ye Discharge encreased by ye Kidneys. an encreased

Absorption likewise takes place from the air. this Statical Experiments prove & establish. — a Laxity of Kidneys sometimes attendeth Diseases. when this is ye Case thick turbid urine is discharged, but as our Patient did not discharge such urine, I had no Reason to suspect a morbid Laxity of the Kidneys I put him upon ye: use of Sudorific Medicines wch: have relieved him a little. this Gentlemen finishes our Clinical Lectures. I have thrown out many things perhaps somewhat inaccurate, but I relyon yr: usual Candor to me for Orgiovrapte.

May 3rd: 1768.

Head-Ach

This Disease arises from different Causes, & altho' the Method of curing it has hitherto been the same in all Cases of Head Ach yet a little Attention to the Nature of the Disease will convince us that such a practise has been very precarious & often hurtful.

1: Plethora is a very frequent Cause of Head-Ach arising from all those Causes which induce Plethora in general, or a particular Determination of Blood to the Head in particular. here the pain is constant & seldoms intermits much - the Eyes are often suffused with Blood - the Temporal Arteries throb violently, & the Pulse is

full & oppressed. the Method of Cure in this Case consists in lessening the Plethora & removing the determination to the Head. this is done

1st By Bleeding. This should be used very sparingly upon the Ind. of its increasing Plethora. I have therefore greater dependence upon a ~~the~~

2nd. Spare Diet, consisting chiefly of Vegitables

3rd. Upon gentle Exercise, and

4th a few Cathartic Medicines sufficient to keep the Bowels always Open.

But it is very rare that a Head-Ach of Long has continued for any time depend upon a Plethora. It appears rather to be a kind of topical Fever of the Head

Head Ach

Hence we find it so often periodical & almost always ushered in by most of the Symptoms which are common to Fever. such as chilly Fitt - Thirst - quick pulse - Heat &c. In this Case the Cure must be performed

1st by Bloodletting - this is always necessary to begin the Cure as more or less of a plethora is often attends but general bleeding seldom does service. the best way of drawing the Blood in this Case is by Venisection - Leeches & Cupping Glasses

2 Laxative Medicines. these are universally proper in this disease. the Neutral Salts seem to succeed best here & the Valerian has some times been

given as a purgative the Headache, but I believe it never acts in any other way than as a purge. hence we find it never does the least service till we give Jiij of it ev'y 6h: 6hr: never fails of purging.

3rd Blistering. 4th Fomentations which are highly useful in all Cases of severe Congestion in the Head.

4th the Peruvian Bark. in those Cases where the Head-Ach Returns regular periods, & where they pre-date widdth of the time Intermitts. Tho' this is a never failing Remedy.

In the ~~last~~ East of Scotland Intermitting

Head-Ache

Fevers are very common on my Farm, but sometimes the Accessional Fevers are so weak that they only produce a Head-Ache which becomes Endemic & is only to be cured by the Bark. — in that Case when the Bark is found hurtful we must exclude all the other Remedies we speak of. The Bark should be given in full Doses just before the approach of the Fitt. Some who are averse to the Bark have been cured by exciting a Sweat by Mettles & other Means so as to determine the Blood powerfully to the Skin just before we expect the Fitt.

Head-Ache

There is a third species of Head-ache which does not so truly belong to any of the foregoing in which a Coldness of ye Feet & more or less of a Torpor ~~etc~~ of the whole System attends. here Bath Glysters & the Other invigorating Medicines are indicated. in this Case only the Otter is used to Advantage. the best way to use it is to drop it on Cotton in a piece of Bladder & then apply it to the Head. this prevents its Evaporation. — It ought always be used till a Redness appears on y^e Forehead, or it does no Service. Issues — Blisters — & Pedeluvia are likewise useful. —

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